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THE MANUAL

OF THE

ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY

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THE MANUAL

OF THE

ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY

By
CLAUDE T. RENO
(PA. ALPHA IOTA)
Editor of The Palm

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"Brothers, we have a history—short though it may be—which must not be suffered to die with us. We have records—precious records—of golden deeds, of immolated lives—a very martyr roll—which must be sacredly kept and lovingly guarded. They are legacies which our dear brothers, who have gone before us to their reward, have left us—more valuable than rubies, more useful than gold, to make us ever mindful of what Alpha Tau Omega means and to teach us to be ever ready to obey duty's call."

Joseph R. Anderson, 1881.

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PREFACE.

During the past five years the writer has frequently been requested to supply brief histories of, and special data and information concerning, the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. These have been solicited and used for various purposes. The newspapers of the various cities wherein our recent biennial meetings were held, members assigned to toasts at banquets, members requested to deliver addresses on Founder's Day and other fraternity functions, local clubs and fraternities aspiring to charters for chapters of Alpha Tau Omega, compilers of Greek-letter fraternity manuals and handbooks, fathers and guardians of young men invited to participate in our privileges, committees appointed by Greek-letter fraternities to investigate matters of import and interest, writers for the *Palm*—all these and many more have often engaged the writer's time and attention.

The information usually required is scattered throughout thirty volumes of the *Palm*, the printed proceedings and minutes of the Congress, the several registers and catalogues, the general and chapter archives and in various miscellaneous volumes, many of which are totally inaccessible to the rank and file of the fraternity. It seemed, upon a consideration of the foregoing facts, that a brief, yet accurate, compilation of some of the information available to the writer might not be entirely unserviceable and might, perhaps, temporarily satisfy the rather insistent demand for a complete and comprehensive history of and compendium of information concerning Alpha Tau Omega.

It must be stated that no pretensions to completeness are made. The book does not touch every phase of the fraternity's many and diverse activities, nor does it adequately or fully describe or narrate such of the activities and events as are at all included. No single epoch or period of our history is treated in complete detail. In its making, few of the original records and documents were consulted and no attempt was made to collate and verify the many legends and traditions of unwritten history by extended

correspondence with persons likely to possess the necessary knowledge. Most of its contents were abstracted from printed books at the writer's command; *e. g.*, the *Palm*, catalogues, Congress proceedings and the like. Indeed, upon reflection, it seems reasonable that the whole performance will be more remarkable for its omissions than for its contents. In that event, it will illustrate the very meagre knowledge available even to one who possesses and has zealously studied every publication ever issued by the fraternity. The work is, therefore, not a history but a contribution to history—the veriest outline of the leading and essential facts of our life as a fraternity, a mere compilation of those facts collected from reliable printed sources.

In addition to the manifest want of thoroughness there may exist inaccuracies in the statement of facts. In spite of constant vigilance against errors of commission it is likely, nevertheless, that some have been incorporated. They are, of course, less pardonable than lack of completeness. However, all errors, whether of omission or commission, can and will be corrected by the thorough preliminary investigation required to write the larger and more complete history that is now so urgently and imperatively needed.

The writer acknowledges his obligations and returns his thanks to the following brothers: to Joseph R. Anderson (Alpha), the Founder of the *Palm*, for an illuminating letter of the early days of the fraternity; to Herbert L. Blankenburg (Gamma Tau), Associate Editor of the *Palm*, for the excellent and thorough compilation of the names and records of our prominent alumni, which list constitutes Chapter XII of this volume; to George J. Schwartz (Beta Mu) and the Ohio Beta Mu chapter for the loan of several of the earlier volumes of the *Palm*; to Harvey L. Reno (Alpha Iota) for valued assistance in revising and proof-reading "copy," and, finally, to Max S. Erdman (Alpha Iota), of the High Council, for his wise counsel and unvarying encouragement.

If this little volume will satisfy for a time the very obvious needs of the fraternity and hasten the publication of an authoritative history, the writer will be well repaid for many months of time and labor bestowed upon his self appointed task of love.

CLAUDE T. RENO.

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 15, 1911.

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I.

THE FOUNDATION.

The Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity was founded at Richmond, Va., on Monday, September 11, 1865, by Otis Allan Glazebrook, Erskine Mayo Ross and Alfred Marshall.

The first chapter of the fraternity was established at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va.

The Virginia Military Institute was founded in the year 1839, by the State of Virginia, which still maintains and controls it. Originally projected as a military training school, it now offers courses of study equal to those offered by many of the better denominational colleges of the country, giving particular emphasis to its scientific and military departments. In the latter branch it has always excelled most of the schools of the country and truly was, as it was frequently called, the "West Point of the South." During its long, varied and useful career it has graduated thousands of worthy men into every sphere and station of life, and during the war between the States, it played a most useful and important part.

When the war began the alumni of the Institute were among the very first to offer their services to the several States of the Confederacy. A very small proportion enlisted in the Union Army. The alumni were soon followed by the students then attending the Institute. In 1861 the entire student corps commanded by "Stonewall" Jackson, then an instructor at the Institute, marched to Camp Lee, at Richmond, where the cadets were employed in drilling and training the raw and undisciplined volunteers who assembled there for enlistment and organization. Meanwhile the Institute was closed, but in 1862 it was opened as a training school to supply skilled and educated officers to the Confederate armies. During the war the Institute cadets were repeatedly called into service and their gallantry at New Market has often been the subject of song and story.

The three Founders, as well as the first members of the fraternity, experienced rugged service in the Confederate armies. When Virginia seceded, Glazebrook, then a student at Randolph-Macon College, in Prince Edward County, Va., applied for and secured a cadetship at the Institute and subsequently was sent to Camp Lee as a drill master. He engaged in the battles of Fair Oaks, McDowell, Franklin, New Market and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. Ross had entered the Institute in 1861 and served at Camp Lee, Cedar Run, Slaughters Mountain and New Market. Marshall entered the Institute during 1862 and served at most of the battles mentioned. All achieved distinguished records: Glazebrook was publicly commended in general orders and in his commander's report for conspicuous bravery at New Market; Ross, who enlisted in the ranks, was mustered out of service as a captain; Marshall was one of the immortal color guard at New Market and in command of his company.

After the close of the war, the three returned to the Institute. Ross was graduated in 1865. Glazebrook and Marshall were members of the succeeding class.

It is not now necessary to describe the conditions following the greatest fratricidal war of the ages. With both North and South exhausted and peace achieved only at the awful price of devastated lives and lands men were slow to reconciliation. The world now knows what it little realized then: that the welding of the newer and stronger bonds of a greater Union would require years and decades of uninterrupted peace, that war would be followed by unrelenting hatred, that small fry politicians would attempt to reconstruct vanquished brothers with the torments of revenge instead of the kind ministrations of love, and that only another war of common glory could again unite the discordant sections.

Wise beyond his years, Otis A. Glazebrook was a keen observer of men and events, and with these conditions in mind, he planned Alpha Tau Omega. He was not ignorant of the aims, purposes and methods of the Greek-letter college fraternity system. During his short stay at Randolph-Macon he became acquainted with Delta Psi, which fraternity maintained a chapter there from 1853 to 1861, and at Washington College (now called Washington and

Lee University), located at Lexington, Va., Phi Kappa Pis and Beta Theta Pi had maintained chapters until the war suspended their operations. After the war efforts were made to revive the suspended chapters and to establish new chapters at desirable institutions. Glazebrook was invited to co-operate in the task of establishing several new and defunct chapters, but his investigation of the several organizations revealed principles and ideals which did not fully measure up to his desires and expectations. Glazebrook believed that a fraternity should have a higher motive than the forming of ties of friendship for social purposes. He believed that a bond of friendship between men of congenial tastes was proper, but he thought that the forming of such bonds of friendship should not be the sole end sought by a fraternity, but rather the means whereby a greater end might be achieved. Accordingly, he set about to fashion a new fraternity and Alpha Tau Omega is the child of his genius.

Glazebrook perceived, as did few men then, that a reunited nation must, of necessity, be a slow growth. He believed that the severed bonds of Union could be united only by mutual forbearance, love and charity. He believed, too, that the passing generation that had fomented and fought the long war and suffered its hardships and losses would be slow to forget its calamities and the issues that produced them and slower to forgive the hatred that had impelled bayonets into their brothers' bosoms. He thought that the younger men of that day and their successors attending the colleges of the country and farther removed from the stirring times of the war could be more readily awakened to the fine, lofty sentiment expressed in

"No North, no South, no East, no West,"

than any other group of men. He sought, therefore, to bind such men together in a common brotherhood, wherein being taught to love one another and unselfishly loving one another, they might the better understand each other and the other's section and State and thus, ultimately, by the force of their examples as individuals, influence their fellows of the outer world and gradually bind the whole people together in the newer and stronger ties of true fraternity. Friendship, in this view, was both an end and a means. It bound congenial men together in a brotherhood

teaching the soundest principles of morality and ethics—a worthy end. It used the love and regard thus engendered "to bind up the nation's wounds and achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace" among the late combatants and their descendants.

Having written a constitution and devised ritualistic and secret work, inculcating and symbolizing these objects and ideals, Glazebrook called Ross and Marshall into consultation. The three were already staunch friends and comrades and they met in the rear parlor of the home of Larkin White Glazebrook, the Founder's father, at 114 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va., on the evening of September 11, 1865. Here Glazebrook's preliminary work was ratified and the fraternity formally organized. At the opening of the fall term (1865) of the Virginia Military Institute, Glazebrook and Marshall returned to resume their courses. Ross did not return, having graduated the previous spring. A few days after the opening of the term, John G. James, William G. Bennett, A. W. Overton, John A. Crichton, George Spiller and Frank T. Lee were initiated. These, together with the Founders, constituted the first or Alpha chapter. Later, other men were added to the roll and by the end of the year (1865) the chapter contained fourteen men.

Some day the interesting records and annals of the Alpha chapter must be published. It is now quite enough to say that it comprised the ablest, the most promising and the most popular men at the Institute. Its meetings were held usually in the rooms of the members and consisted largely—as was the practice of the Greek societies in those days—of literary exercises and debates. Its internal affairs were conducted with rare harmony, and the relations of the members among themselves were in full accord with the doctrines to which they had professed adherence.

Meanwhile, Washington College (since called Washington and Lee University), situated in the same village of Lexington, Va., had reopened its doors. General Robert E. Lee was its president and his exalted name and untarnished prestige were attracting large numbers of students from the South. Unlike many other fraternities, Alpha Tau Omega was projected as a national society. Its first constitution, adopted by the Founders, provided for additional chapters to be established by the first or mother chapter.

Indeed, and we shall have occasion to emphasize this thought farther on in these pages, only by a multitude of chapters located in all parts of the country could the Founders hope to realize the object of their association. Accordingly, the second chapter (Beta) was installed at Washington College on November 18, 1865. The first initiates were John S. Van Mexer, Flavius J. Snyder, Frederick O. Berlin and Milton B. Hurt. They were initiated, says Berlin, in a room occupied by a cadet of the Institute at an old hotel on Main Street.

For many years the chapters at Lexington met together and constituted, in many respects, but one chapter. Both were prosperous and successful in securing good men for their ranks. Beta met fierce competition, and at times her ranks were thinned; but an existence was maintained until 1899, when the charter was surrendered and the chapter went out in the general exodus of fraternities at the University. In 1906 the chapter was revived. Alpha continued until 1881, when anti-fraternity regulations compelled it to surrender. It has never been revived, although several other fraternities are now maintaining *sub rosa* chapters at the Institute. It is the policy of the fraternity to respect the rules and regulations of the local authorities, and no chapter will now be installed at any institution not legally open to fraternities.

Alpha was not permitted to wield undisputed sway at the Institute. Kappa Alpha, founded at Washington and Lee, established its Beta chapter at the Institute in 1868. Beta Theta Pi followed in 1869 and during the same year Sigma Nu was organized. The last named was formed as an opposition movement to Alpha Tau Omega. It had, apparently, no other object than to oppose and minimize the influence of Alpha Tau Omega. During the two or three years following the foundation, Alpha Tau Omega, by force of numbers and character, was able to control the Greek life at the Institute. The most prominent men, the honor men, the captains and adjutants of the corps were Alpha Taus. Of course, such exclusiveness, whether intentional or not, bred opposition. The Alpha Taus were called "Blackfeet" —because of the color of the badge worn by the members—and the unorganized hostile movement called originally "Whitefeet"

gradually crystallized into a permanent society and finally, under the leadership of James F. Hopkins, of Arkansas, became Sigma Nu. The rivalry of the two societies continued for many years and at the Institute never abated in warmth or vigor. Elsewhere, the two are usually rather friendly than otherwise.

In 1865, when Alpha Tau Omega was founded, the Greek-letter college fraternity system had already attained importance in the college world. Twenty of the national and general college fraternities now existing had been organized. Alpha Tau Omega was the twenty-first. Except in so far as their operations had been suspended during the war, the twenty societies were well organized, soundly established and prosperous and flourishing associations. They had founded chapters at the better and larger institutions in all parts of the country, had acquired the valued prestige of great names upon their rolls of alumni, had commenced to acquire chapter houses, were publishing catalogues of merit and were about to establish representative fraternity journals. Not less than 330 chapters had been established by them, many of which were, of course, inactive during and directly after the war. Many of their alumni were men of years who had attained eminence in their professions, in politics, in the great war just ended or in other worthy spheres of action. Fraternity houses—rented—had been acquired by chapters at Kenyon and Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi, Zeta Psi and others had published more or less elaborate registers of their membership. In fine, the system, as we know it, had come into being. It had emerged from its shiftless, uncertain youth into matured manhood and was preparing to embrace the greater opportunities to be presented by the ensuing decades. It follows, that the field was fairly well occupied. Indeed, in the years that have passed since 1865, not more than ten general, national fraternities have been organized. Any fraternity, organized in 1865, was compelled, in order to succeed, to show worthy and substantial reasons for its existence, and these reasons Glazebrook's heart conceived in the organization of Alpha Tau Omega.

It is a matter of interest to know the condition of the other fraternities in 1865. Herewith are stated the name of the fra-

ternity, the date of its foundation, the place of its foundation and the number of chapters established by it up to the end of the year 1865: (1) Kappa Alpha, 1825, Union College, 5; (2) Sigma Phi, 1827, Union College, 8; (3) Delta Phi, 1827, Union College, 11; (4) Alpha Delta Phi, 1832, Hamilton College, 16; (5) Psi Upsilon, 1833, Union College, 14; (6) Delta Upsilon, 1834, Williams College, 15; (7) Beta Theta Pi, 1839, Miami College, 32; (8) Chi Psi, 1841, Union College, 17; (9) Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844, Yale, 33; (10) Zeta Psi, 1846, New York University, 19; (11) Delta Psi, 1847, Columbia University, 16; (12) Theta Delta Chi, 1847, Union College, 19; (13) Phi Gamma Delta, 1848, Jefferson College, 20; (14) Phi Delta Theta, 1848, Miami College, 19; (15) Phi Kappa Sigma, 1850, University of Pennsylvania, 17; (16) Phi Kappa Psi, 1852, Jefferson College, 21; (17) Chi Phi, 1854, Princeton, 11; (18) Sigma Chi, 1855, Miami College, 16; (19) Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1856, University of Alabama, 14; (20) Delta Tau Delta, 1860, Bethany College, 10.

In addition, other national fraternities, now defunct or absorbed by other fraternities, had established a large number of chapters.

The Founders of the fraternity were born in Virginia, were about of one age, served in the Confederate army and attained distinction in their several walks of life. There is not sufficient space to state more than the salient facts of their lives.

Otis Allan Glazebrook was born at Richmond, Va., on October 13, 1845; entered Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., at an early age; when Virginia seceded, entered the Virginia Military Institute and was detailed to Camp Lee, Richmond, as drill master and served throughout the war. Was graduated from the Institute, at the head of his class, in 1866; commenced the study of the law and finding it distasteful, entered the Episcopal Seminary at Fairfax, Va.; ordained into the Episcopal ministry, 1870; served charges in Virginia, Baltimore, Macon, Ga.; was chaplain of the University of Virginia from 1883 to 1885; in 1885 went to Elizabeth, N. J., as the rector of St. John's Church, the largest church in that State. He is still the rector of St. John's and is the most noted divine in New Jersey.

Erskine Mayo Ross was born at Belpre, Culpepper County, Va., on June 30, 1845; son of William Buckner Ross and Elizabeth Mayo Thorn, distinguished Virginia family names; entered Virginia Military Institute and served as drill master at Camp Lee and in various battles of the war; after war, returned to Institute and graduated in 1865; in 1868 went to Los Angeles, Cal., and entered law offices of his uncle, Cameron Erskine Thorn; admitted to bar, 1869, and formed partnership with uncle; 1879, elected associate judge of Supreme Court of California; 1882, re-elected for twelve-year term; 1886, resigned and resumed practice of the law as partner of Stephen M. White, afterward U. S. Senator; December 16, 1886, appointed judge of the United States District Court by President Cleveland; 1895, appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court by President Cleveland. Regarded by Western lawyers as their ablest jurist and known throughout the country for the wealth of learning with which his opinions and decisions are adorned.

Alfred Marshall was born at Richmond, Va., on December 25, 1845; son of William and Gertrude Virginia Marshall; father was British subject and was British vice-consul; mother was granddaughter of Bishop Moore, second P. E. bishop of Virginia. In 1862 entered Virginia Military Institute; was first captain of cadets, in command at New Market; 1866, graduated and elected assistant professor of Mathematics at Institute; 1869, resigned and became surveyor for Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; 1870, appointed chief engineer for Mobile & Montgomery Railroad and built road from Tensas to Mobile; seized with yellow fever, then prevalent in the South, and died September 22, 1870. In the spring of 1871 his remains were taken to Richmond, where he lies buried at Hollywood Cemetery. Was regarded as one of the new South's most promising young men and noted as its most expert railroad engineer.

II.

EXTENSION—COMMUNITY CHAPTERS.

The third chapter was established at Weston, W. Va., on April 1, 1866, by William G. Bennett (Alpha). It was not attached to nor connected with an institution of learning, and its members, at the times of their initiation, were not students at any college or university. These circumstances distinguished it from the two chapters at Lexington and gave it and like chapters, subsequently established, the designation, "community chapters." Of the first eight chapters, six were of this type, and during the life of the fraternity nine were established, one of which eventually became a regular college chapter. Tennessee Iota, established at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was transferred to Union University.

The community chapter idea is not generally regarded as a regular feature of a college fraternity. Few of the existing general college fraternities organized similar bodies and they would not be recognized as orthodox features of a properly organized Greek-letter college fraternity in this age. But the reasons for their being, the circumstances of their creation, and the honorable and useful careers of each of our community chapters amply justified the departure from the generally accepted canons of Greek-letter fraternity life.

The community chapters were organized by virtue of a provision in the first constitution. The authority to organize was granted in most instances by Virginia Alpha, then the executive chapter, although three were actually instituted after the meeting of the first Congress. As already stated, many of the early initiates of Alpha and Beta had seen service in the Confederate army. They had entered their respective schools before the war, and at the opening of hostilities enlisted in the army. After the close of the war, they returned to their interrupted studies.

There were others, however, upon whom the fortunes of war had fallen with heavier hand and they never resumed their college courses. The men who did return were bound by the tenderest ties to their less fortunate comrades at home. Together they had entered college and pursued their studies; together they had enlisted in the cause of the South; side by side they had fought a brave fight. It was, therefore, quite natural that the early initiates should wish to share their privileges with men, who, had they returned to college, would have been elected to membership. These considerations induced the formation of the first community chapters. Afterward, similar chapters were established to secure the adherence of men of influence and prestige and to secure general good standing as a fraternity among a class of men who could by precept and example further the principles of the fraternity.

Precedents for their action were not wanting. Phi Beta Kappa, the first Greek-letter society, instituted numerous chapters in the various cities and counties of Virginia. Beta Theta Pi established a community chapter at Cincinnati and authorized the formation of others. Other fraternities, before and since, have followed a like course.

The community chapters were founded by members of Alpha and Beta, except Georgia Sigma, which was established by a member of Kentucky Omicron. They were established in every instance in the home cities or towns of the founders. The chapters enjoyed all the privileges of the fraternity, sent delegates to Congress and voted upon all questions. They had, however, no power to elect members. Members were elected by one of the collegiate chapters and initiated into the fraternity by the community chapter nearest the home of the person thus elected. The initiates were, therefore, in a sense honorary members of the several collegiate chapters. In all, seventy-four members were added to the rolls in this manner and, among them, some of the strongest and ablest men in the fraternity.

The community chapters are included in the roll of chapters elsewhere printed.

III.

EXTENSION—SOUTH.

The fraternity having been successfully established by the installation of two prosperous and growing chapters at Lexington, its founders looked about for new fields of conquest. The fraternity was projected as a national organization, differing in this respect from many similar societies which at their inception were intended for one institution only. The founders of Alpha Tau Omega contemplated a national organization, consisting not only of a large number of chapters, but also a fraternity with chapters in all sections of the United States. Some of the so-called Southern fraternities, of which Alpha Tau Omega is one, were, and still are, by tradition if not by law, limited to the South, notably Kappa Alpha (Southern) and Pi Kappa Alpha. But Alpha Tau Omega desired chapters in the North as well as in the South, and in the West equally with the East. Indeed, if the primary objects of its being were to be in anywise realized, chapters of strength, durability and usefulness must be established at the North. Otherwise the founders' sublime hope of reuniting the warring sections by binding the young men of talents and character together in the bonds of a common brotherhood could never be realized. However, as we shall presently see, the fraternity, *nolens volens*, was confined to the South for many years and a foothold was secured in the North only after years of planning and ceaseless endeavor.

Even in the South, the growth of the fraternity was slow. The unsettled conditions in the South at the close of the war did not invite the organization of college fraternities. Before the war, the well-established Eastern and Western fraternities had planted chapters at most of the better and larger institutions in the South. The war suspended their careers; in many cases, it ended their careers. After the close of the war, some were revived,

but even revivals were few and new chapters almost unknown. Indeed, at that time, the South was generally regarded as possessing few attractions for college fraternity chapters, and the fraternities with defunct Southern chapters were in no great haste to encourage their revival. The newer Southern fraternities, by aggressively seizing the many splendid opportunities thus presented, secured an enduring foothold before Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon and others took action to reclaim their lost domains. When they awoke to a realization of what had occurred and undertook to exert themselves, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Nu, Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha (Southern), Pi Kappa Alpha—all organized shortly after the war—and Sigma Alpha Epsilon—organized shortly before the war—were strongly entrenched in the South and were casting longing eyes toward the fertile fields of the North. In fact, the present eminence and prosperity of these fraternities—all of Southern origin and sometimes called "the Southern group"—are due entirely to the almost supine negligence of their older and more powerful rivals during the first decade succeeding the war.

Although the Southern fraternities encountered little or no opposition from their Northern neighbors, the work of organizing chapters in the South was laborious and difficult. The South suffered the ravages of war far more than the North and was longer in reviving from its effects. Property was destroyed; credit had vanished; industry was prostrated; devastation, ruin and loss was visible on all sides. Upon the colleges were focused all the suffering and woe. College buildings were destroyed; their equipments scattered to the four winds; their libraries devastated; their endowments were swept away by the destruction of the projects in which their income-producing funds were invested. They shared the common prostrated condition of the country and were destined to remain longer in their sad plight; for no institution of learning prospers more than the environments about it. Education was a necessity, not a luxury those days. Men entered college for work, not for play. They entered college to equip themselves for the great task of recuperating the family's losses; none entered "for the purpose of finishing their education." They had barely enough of financial resources to pay tuition fees

and none for initiation fees. "Going to college" was altogether a serious business.

Still, Alpha Tau Omega progressed. Alpha and Beta continued to prosper. Six community chapters were readily established. Two years after the foundation, the third collegiate chapter was installed. Tennessee Lambda was founded at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., by Thomas T. Eaton (Beta) on January 17, 1868, and for many years was one of the most dependable chapters of the fraternity. In the same year, Frederick A. Berlin (Beta) and William G. Bennett (Alpha), the former, now a leading attorney of the San Francisco bar, the latter, a judge of the West Virginia courts, while pursuing legal studies at the University of Virginia, founded Virginia Delta there and from that date (November 25, 1868) to the present the chapter has maintained an uninterrupted existence. In the following year James W. Marshall, an initiate of the Harrisonburg (Va.) community chapter, and, afterward, a member of the United States Congress, installed Virginia Epsilon at Roanoke College, and in 1870 Thomas G. Hayes (Alpha) founded Kentucky Mu at the Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, which, although a small school, produced a large number of most worthy men who fully indicated the wisdom of placing a chapter there.

Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Congress was held. At the date of the meeting (July 5, 1870) six collegiate chapters and six community chapters had been established. The community chapter at Murfreesboro, Tenn., had become a collegiate chapter in 1867, and four community chapter charters had been withdrawn. At that date, therefore, there were seven collegiate chapters and one community chapter in active existence. The power to charter new chapters was taken from Virginia Alpha and conferred upon the Congress; that is to say, upon the general fraternity, as were all other general executive and legislative powers. It is interesting to note in this connection that Alpha Tau Omega was the first fraternity to abandon the governing chapter idea, and create in its stead a general body of delegates and officers with all the powers of the fraternity.

After the meeting of the Congress extension became more rapid. In 1871 the University of Nashville was entered, but the

chapter expired the next year with the close of the school. Joseph R. Anderson (Alpha) and Moye L. Wickes (Delta), then students at the University of Virginia, instituted Xi at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., and the same year (1872) Kentucky Omicron at Bethel College, Russelville, Ky., initiated three members before anti-fraternity laws killed the newly-instituted chapters. A. I. Branham, one of the fortunate three, had, in the chapter's short life, grasped the prevalent idea of expansion and speedily installed a chapter at the East Tennessee University (now the University of Tennessee) and a community chapter at his home, Rome, Ga. Bethel Academy at Warrenton, Va., became the home of Virginia Rho, but the chapter lived only for a few months, as the charter having been illegally granted was quickly withdrawn. District of Columbia Upsilon was founded at Columbian University, in 1874, and killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1875.

While the work of extending the fraternity was going on at this most satisfactory pace, the fraternity itself was weakening. Not that the bond of union was less binding, nor the sense of loyalty less keen. But Congress was inefficient; the grand officers had few effectual powers, and most of them utterly failed to properly exercise the limited authority at their command; the general treasury was empty; the archives scattered; records of value unpreserved and, although twenty-one charters had been granted, no one knew with any degree of accuracy, in 1876, how many were actually alive. The community chapters, such as still made pretensions to an existence, were abolished by an act of Congress. Interest in the Congress languished; at the Lexington Congress of 1874, seven chapters were represented; in 1876 only four responded and in 1877 seven assembled. The years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876 constitute the critical period of our history, and the real crisis was met and overcome just before the Richmond Congress of 1877. Joseph R. Anderson (Alpha) was elected Senior Grand Chief, the then title of the chief executive officer, at the Richmond Congress of 1876. To resuscitate the fraternity seemed then a hopeless task. But the superb energy and the tireless aggressiveness that characterized all his many and matchless efforts for Alpha Tau Omega won the day. With Benjamin F. Long (Xi), the Senior Grand Scribe, now a judge of

the North Carolina courts, he spent many days, and together they produced order out of chaos. The lost archives were recovered; the records brought up to date; extensive correspondence and numerous journeys revived the lagging interest of the alumni. To what end Anderson labored is best evidenced by the fact that the fast expiring fraternity was reanimated with vigor, and that since the fraternity has had no paralleled experience. The results of Anderson's arduous labors were presented to the Richmond Congress of 1877 in an elaborate report, which, even at this date, is unsurpassingly interesting. The Richmond Congress was, by the way, the first Congress attended by any of the Founders. Dr. Glazebrook was present and has missed but one meeting since. Glazebrook and Anderson together breathed the second breath of life into Alpha Tau Omega. Glazebrook, Founder; Anderson, Rejuvenator!

The most important Congress of our history was held a year later. The fraternity was ripe for many changes. Following Anderson's suggestions and with Glazebrook's hearty concurrence and co-operation, the ritual was revised, the rough and boisterous initiation ceremony of the early days being supplanted by the beautiful, stately and impressive rite now in use, in which the master hand of Glazebrook is plainly discernible; the secret work, except the pass, grip, etc., was rewritten and translated into cipher, the cipher being the handiwork of George W. Archer (Alpha); the fraternity was incorporated; the constitution was entirely recast; the High Council, which has since become the most effective governing agency within the fraternity, was created; the present division and separation of the several departments of the government of the fraternity was devised and a complete system of accounting was installed. The Baltimore Congress was a working Congress and the result of its labors are the very warp and woof of our present fabric.

Meanwhile, extension had gone forward. The University of the South was entered in August, 1877, J. Q. Lovell (Alpha) having founded the chapter. Lovell also secured permission to install a chapter to be called Alpha Gamma at the University of Louisiana about this time, but the chapter never materialized. Ten years later, Beta Epsilon was established at Tulane Univer-

sity. It would have been quite proper to have called the Tulane chapter Alpha Gamma; for Tulane is virtually the State university of Louisiana. The indefatigable Anderson founded Alpha Alpha at Richmond College in September, 1878; Maryland Psi was installed at Johns Hopkins University in 1877, but made no initiations. Apparently, Alpha Gamma and Psi deserve no place on the chapter rolls.

The results of the famous Baltimore Congress were soon apparent in the matter of extension. Extension was systematized; only institutions of strength and standing were, with rare exceptions, accepted; only carefully selected men who gave some evidence of their ability to give permanency to the chapter were initiated as "charter members," and within a few years such splendid institutions as the University of Georgia, the University of North Carolina, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mercer University, Bingham's School and Emory College were entered. With the exception of the chapter at Bingham's School, these chapters are still in existence. The Bingham chapter existed *sub rosa* for fifteen years and died when its existence was discovered by the school's authorities. Although established at a preparatory school, it furnished the fraternity with some of its most notable alumni. In 1882 W. H. Lamar (Alpha Epsilon) installed chapters at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and the Oregon Industrial College, Corvallis, Ore., neither of which existed longer than several months.

But, by this time, the North had been invaded. Pennsylvania Tau had been installed, and for several years the interest of the fraternity was centered upon its Northern aspirations and progress. When the South again became the scene of action the fraternity was national in fact, as well as in principle. Thenceforth she knew neither North, nor South, nor East, nor West.

IV.

EXTENSION—NORTH.

We have already said that the establishment of chapters in the North was contemplated by the Founders. That object was never forgotten nor neglected. Confined by circumstances to the South, the fraternity never surrendered its ambitious Northern propoganda. One of the first legislative acts of the first Congress granted permission to Robert A. Waller (Beta) to institute a chapter at the University of Chicago. Having failed to accomplish that end, he was permitted to found Illinois Chi, a community chapter, at Chicago, in 1875, a time when community chapters were no longer in favor. But beyond this nothing was accomplished in the North until 1881.

It was difficult to establish chapters in the North. We have seen the obstacles to be surmounted to plant chapters at the Southern institutions. But to secure the adherence of Northern men to a Southern fraternity was far more difficult. There was apparently a deep-seated prejudice against the Southern fraternities. The feeling engendered by the war had not entirely subsided—Northern politicians had ingeniously managed to keep the Northern public inflamed against their Southern neighbors. Surely, there was need for a fraternity in the North that could inculcate the principles and ideals of Alpha Tau Omega! Besides, there seemed to be some doubt as to the character of the membership of the Southern fraternities. Alpha Tau Omega was often called "the nigger frat"—implying that negroes held membership—evidently a misunderstanding of the significance of the name applied to the fraternity at the Virginia Military Institute, where the Alpha Taus were known as "the black feet" in contradistinction to the Sigma Nus, who were called "the white feet." Then, too, Northern men were averse to a connection with a Southern fraternity when a charter could be secured from many

of the Eastern and Western fraternities with comparative ease and without great effort. Moreover, Northerners desired a connection that afforded Northern associates—nearby chapters, neighboring alumni, etc.—which no Southern fraternity could then offer. And, by this time, Northern institutions were occupied by as many chapters as they could well afford to support. The Eastern and Western fraternities had been busily engaged in strengthening their internal organizations and extending their borders in the fifteen years succeeding the war. Some of their older chapters had existed for many years, had large bodies of well-known and influential alumni and were rich in wealth and traditions—and fraternity houses were becoming the prevailing style. Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Delta Chi and others had about four hundred chapters in Northern institutions, and usually disputed every endeavor of their Southern rivals to secure Northern chapters.

It is sometimes said that Alpha Tau Omega was the first Southern fraternity to establish a Northern chapter. This is not correct, unless the establishment of the community chapter at Chicago in 1875 be so regarded. Kappa Sigma was the first fraternity of pure Southern origin to establish a Northern chapter. Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Virginia in 1869, established fourteen chapters in the South, and the fifteenth at Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill., on October 23, 1880, by absorbing Zeta Epsilon, a local literary society. Anti-fraternity regulations soon killed the chapter and Kappa Sigma established no other Northern chapter until 1885.

Alpha Tau Omega soon followed by establishing Pennsylvania Tau at the University of Pennsylvania on April 8, 1881. The story of the founding of Pennsylvania Tau is most interesting. In one of the early numbers of the *Palm*, Joseph R. Anderson, then the editor, published a ringing editorial calling attention to the objects of the fraternity and the great need of Northern chapters in order to accomplish those objects. He called upon alumni residing in the North—of whom there were few—to embrace the many splendid opportunities to establish one. Strange enough, the response came not from an Alpha Tau, but from a prominent member and officer of another fraternity. Dr. Edgar F. Smith,

then the assistant professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, now the president of the institution, was then the editor of the *Shield* of Phi Kappa Psi. He read Anderson's editorial in the *Palm*, with which the *Shield* maintained exchange relations, and immediately engaged in correspondence with Anderson. Dr. Smith generously undertook to gather the nucleus of a chapter for Alpha Tau Omega and, in pursuance of the arrangements, finally perfected, Sylvanus Stokes (Delta), then a member of the High Council, was dispatched to Philadelphia. There, in the old Continental Hotel, he administered to N. Wiley Thomas, then a student at the University, the obligation that made him the first initiate north of the historic Mason and Dixon line. A few days thereafter, Thomas initiated five more men and the chapter was a reality.

Once an opening made, further chapters soon followed. In the fall of 1881 Dr. Smith accepted the professoriate of Chemistry at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., and Thomas followed to complete his course of study under his old preceptor. There, on October 14, 1881, he established Pennsylvania Alpha Iota. In the following spring (March 20, 1882), Alpha Rho was installed by him at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., six miles from Allentown. Washington and Jefferson, at Washington, Pa., was next entered, the local chapter of Alpha Gamma, a decadent national fraternity, having petitioned for a charter. A few months later (June 27, 1882) Dr. Thomas organized Alpha Upsilon at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. In two years after the installation of Pennsylvania Tau, Dr. Thomas had planted four flourishing chapters at as many good Pennsylvania institutions. Later, while teaching at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., Dr. Thomas made the acquaintance of E. J. Shives, then a student at Wittenberg, and through him a chapter was gathered which Dr. Thomas installed on November 8, 1883. Afterward, Shives became an apostle of fraternity extension in the Middle West, and a number of the chapters there may be traced to his influence and efforts.

Meanwhile, others were busily engaged in organizing Northern chapters. Ohio Alpha Nu, the first chapter in that State, was installed at Mount Union College, Alliance, by W. H. Lamar (Alpha Epsilon) on February 14, 1882. A distressing and almost

fatal accident to Founder Glazebrook became the means of further extension. In July, 1881, while returning to his home in Macon, Ga., after a visit to the Alpha Epsilon chapter at Auburn, Ala., the train was wrecked and Dr. Glazebrook sustained serious injuries. In the fall of that year he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, for expert treatment. While there he had splendid opportunities to carry forward his cherished hopes for Northern chapters. A meeting of the High Council, of which he was the chairman, was held at the hospital, and as a result of its deliberations and following the active prosecution of the work of extension, chapters were chartered and installed as follows: Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. (October 15, 1881); Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. (October 14, 1881); Columbia University (November 25, 1881); St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. (March 18, 1882).

The period of Northern extension may be said to have ended with the installation of Ohio Alpha Psi at Wittenberg in 1883. Thereafter, extension was general; that is, confined to no section, but all sections securing chapters from time to time. At the end of that year forty-six charters had been granted, eight of which were granted to community chapters, two to chapters never formally organized, one to a chapter in Oregon, eleven to chapters in the North and twenty-four to chapters in the South. Of the thirty-six established collegiate chapters, twelve were then inactive on account of various causes.

V.

EXTENSION—GENERAL.

Included in the total of the forty-six charters granted and chapters established, mentioned in the last lines of the preceding chapter, are two chapters—Alpha Tau and Alpha Chi—not heretofore mentioned. Alpha Tau was installed April 12, 1882, at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarkesville, Tenn. It was formed by absorbing the local chapter of the defunct national fraternity, Alpha Gamma. The other surviving chapters of the fraternity; namely, those at the University of Alabama and Washington and Jefferson College, likewise petitioned for and received charters from Alpha Tau Omega. Alpha Chi was established April 1, 1883, at the "Citadel" Academy, the popular name for the South Carolina Military Academy, at Charleston, S. C. Although a small school, Alpha Tau Omega was followed by chapters of each of the Southern fraternities, all of which were successfully maintained until 1890, when anti-fraternity regulations were adopted and enforced. In the same year, a chapter was installed at the South Carolina College, at one time called the University of South Carolina, at Columbia. At various times fourteen fraternities maintained chapters at the institution, but anti-fraternity laws killed Alpha Tau Omega, Pi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Chi Phi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Alpha and Chi Psi in 1897.

During 1884 chapters at the University of Florida and Central University, Richmond, Ky., were founded, and during the succeeding year Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.; Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and the University of Alabama were entered. The Florida chapter surrendered its charter in 1890, when a political fight within the State caused a disagreement among the members of the faculty and the consequent decline of the school.

In 1905, when the institution became the central State university, the chapter was revived. The Central University chapter surrendered its charter in 1890. The chapter at Simpson did not long survive the rather keen and pronounced sentiment against fraternities prevailing at the institution and voluntarily surrendered its charter. No regulations prohibiting fraternities were formally enacted by the college authorities, and the action of the chapter in surrendering its charter was at once commendable and singular. The chapter has since been revived.

In 1887 the chapters at Tulane University, University of Vermont, Ohio Wesleyan University and Cornell University were established. The first was organized by O. N. O. Watts (Zeta), who having prepared at Central University, completed his course at Tulane. Ohio Wesleyan was organized by H. C. Phillips (Alpha Psi), who pursued a course of study at that institution after graduating at Wittenberg College. Larkin W. Glazebrook (Alpha Zeta) established the Cornell chapter while pursuing medical studies in New York.

The Vermont chapter was founded by C. S. Ferris, of the St. Lawrence University chapter, who crossed Lake Champlain to establish Vermont Beta Zeta. The Vermont chapter, besides maintaining a splendid organization continuously since its foundation, became a propogating chapter for the New England States. Four years after the establishment of Vermont Beta Zeta, F. W. Norris, of that chapter, organized a chapter at the University of Maine. Two years later, George Maguire, of the Maine chapter, and since then a Province Chief and member of the High Council, installed flourishing chapters at Colby College and Tufts College, and in 1906 he organized the chapter at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and revived the chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which had been inactive since 1886. Vermont men organized the Brown University chapter in 1894. The Verment chapter is, therefore, the progenitor of all the New England chapters, except the original chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which descends from Pennsylvania ancestry.

In 1888 five chapters were instituted. H. H. Starks, of the Adrian chapter, organized a chapter at Hillsdale, and the Adrian and Hillsdale chapters established the University of Michigan

chapter in the same year. A chapter was founded at Albion College, Albion, Mich., in the following year by Dr. J. T. Rugh, of the Adrian chapter. The Michigan chapters descend directly from the Adrian chapter. Besides Hillsdale and Michigan, chapters were instituted at the University of Wooster, Wooster, O.; the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., and the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., in the same year of 1888. The last named was promptly killed by anti-fraternity regulations.

In 1889 and 1890 chapters at the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Marietta College, Marietta, O.; and Hampden-Sydney College, Prince Edward County, Va., were organized. Of these, the two last named became inactive within several years and have never been revived.

From 1891 to 1894, inclusive, the following chapters were installed: University of Maine; Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Leland Stanford, Junior, University, Pala Alto, Cal.; Ohio State University; Colby College, Waterville, Me.; Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.; Southwestern Baptist University, now called Union University, Jackson, Tenn., and Brown University. The chapters at Haverford and Wofford were killed by anti-fraternity regulations. The chapter at Stanford suspended in 1898, but was revived in August, 1911. The rest have maintained continuous existences.

About this time the policy of the fraternity with respect to expansion was radically changed. At the Washington Congress of 1894 Larkin W. Glazebrook, the son of Founder Glazebrook, was elected Worthy Grand Chief, succeeding E. J. Shives as the chief executive officer. Shives was Worthy Grand Chief for eight years (1887-1894), a term longer than that of any other man. He had entered the fraternity in 1883, during the aggressive and spirited campaign for Northern chapters, and, very naturally, became imbued with the notion, then prevalent in the Greek world, that a large number of chapters gave a fraternity strength and character, and this, without qualification as to the size, standing or location of the institutions with which chapters

were connected. Accordingly, during his long term of service, twenty chapters were installed, several at comparatively small colleges and others at points where fraternities were not welcomed. Glazebrook was a younger man in years and experience. Conservatism was then the prevailing idea in all the fraternities of the country. From 1898 to 1905 the twenty-nine general, national, men's fraternities added only 175 chapters to their rolls—an average of six to the fraternity—a number lower than that of any like period of time. Glazebrook was frankly conservative. He believed that fraternities could well afford to be extremely slow in extending their lines. He desired not fewer chapters, but more chapters at larger institutions. He looked upon the large and prospering institutions of the West as the most promising fields for expansion and, in the meantime, he would strengthen and develop the internal affairs of the fraternity; *i. e.*, he proposed to issue the much needed catalogue, institute a province system and otherwise strengthen the chapters. His ambitions were more than satisfied during his term of office. During his official life of six years only five charters were granted—Austin College, University of Illinois, University of Nebraska, University of Texas and the University of California. The Austin College chapter surrendered its charter in 1900.

Of course, it is not to be inferred from the foregoing, that either Shives or Glazebrook dominated the fraternity to the extent that their views upon the matter of expansion in general caused the acceptance or rejection of specific opportunities of extension. Charters were granted or refused by the chapters and not by the executive officers. Shives and Glazebrook, each in his turn, merely reflected or represented the general opinion of the fraternity as that opinion changed from time to time. From 1865 to 1880 there was an insistent demand for Northern chapters. Northern chapters secured, the chapters in the North demanded neighbors in the East and Middle West, while the Southern chapters demanded that the splendid opportunities still open in the South should be embraced. But by the end of 1894, seventy collegiate chapters had been installed, of which thirty-eight were active. These were scattered along the Atlantic slope and the eastern basin of the Mississippi. There was little desire for exten-

sion, except by the smaller and isolated chapters and by the aggressive Western chapters. Nevertheless, the chapters were extremely and occasionally, foolishly, conservative. In fact, the constitution was revised at the Birmingham Congress of 1906, very largely because the number of chapters that could veto an application for a charter was so very small that further progress was almost impossible. In some years since 1895 the fraternity has rejected eight applications for every charter granted. Since 1907, under the revised Constitution, extension has been facilitated, but the policy of confining chapters to new fields has not been departed from, and many of the charters recently granted were secured by the petitioners after years of patient waiting and unrelenting efforts to convince the fraternity of the wisdom of further extension.

Since 1900 fourteen chapters have been instituted. With two exceptions, they are State universities or State-aid colleges and most are located in the trans-Mississippi country. The chapters, with the date of their installations, are as follows: 1901, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.; University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1902, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 1904, University of Chicago, Purdue University. 1906, University of Washington, University of Missouri, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. 1907, University of Wisconsin. 1908, Iowa State College. 1909, University of Kentucky. 1910, University of Oregon. 1911, Washington State College.

VI.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The desire to perpetuate the ties formed while members of the active chapters and to widen the circle of friendship among men in the same community, lead to the formation of associations of alumni members. Just when the first association was formed, where, how and by whom, is not now known. It is known that the early associations were called "State" associations and consisted of the alumni members of the several States. At one time their number was considerable and the early volumes of the *Palm* contain many interesting accounts of the yearly conventions held by them. That associations of alumni existed before 1880 is evident by the fact that the Macon Congress of that year adopted legislation regulating and encouraging their organization. Succeeding Congresses have followed and to-day the alumni associations enjoy privileges rarely granted to similar associations by Greek fraternities. They send voting delegates to the Congress, and in other respects actively participate in the work of the fraternity. On the other hand, the associations have been of incalculable benefit to the active chapters.

The associations in existence now are: *State*—California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, Washington. *Community*—Western Carolina, Western New York. *City*—Allentown, Pa.; Alliance, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Dayton, O.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Manila, Philippine Islands; Milwaukee, Wis.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.; Pensacola, Fla.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Reading, Pa.; San Antonio, Tex.; Savannah, Ga.; Springfield, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Ut.; Youngstown, O. *Club*—Harvard. *Total*, 49.

VII.

THE FRATERNITY'S GOVERNMENT.

It is desired to present a mere outline of the system whereby Alpha Tau Omega transacts its business. Anything more would be impossible within the narrow limits of this volume—to say nothing of the laws forbidding the publication of the constitution.

In the history of Alpha Tau Omega there have been four constitutions, each of which provided systems of government differing from each other. The first was adopted by the Founders and ratified by the first chapter. Under it, the first chapter, Virginia Alpha, was the supreme executive power. All charters were granted by it and all regulations enacted by it were binding upon the chapters so constituted. The constitution provided for the calling of a congress of the delegates of all the chapters within five years from the establishment of the first chapter, impliedly suggesting that thereafter the powers of the parent or executive chapter should cease.

The first Congress was convened on July 5, 1870, within five years of the establishment of the first chapter, continued the first constitution with such changes and amendments as were made necessary by the transfer of executive and legislative authority from Virginia Alpha to the Congress and to the general officers by it elected. The general officers were called Senior Grand Master, Junior Grand Master, Senior Grand Scribe and Junior Grand Scribe.

The second, third and fourth Congresses made considerable changes in the organic law, none of which require mention, except that the fourth Congress changed the titles and functions of the grand officers and created a separate judicial department. The officers were then called Senior Grand Chief, Assistant Senior Grand Chief, Junior Grand Chief, High Chancellor and Vice High Chancellor. The final result of the labors of these meetings was a second constitution.

No system thus far devised had been entirely satisfactory; and in 1878 an entirely new instrument was adopted. This provided a system of government radically different than any preceding, changed the names of the general officers, enlarged their powers, provided new officers, created the High Council, organized new departments and, in general, set up the frame of government which, amended and revised, has continued in its essentials to this date.

The Congress of 1906 provided the fourth and last constitution. This constitution is a comprehensive revision of the constitution of 1878, amending that instrument to make it conform and respond to new and altered conditions.

Since 1878 the government of the fraternity has been divided into three separate, distinct and co-ordinate departments; namely, legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative department consists of the Congress and the High Council. The Congress consists of one delegate from each active chapter and one alumnus, elected by the alumni associations of each State. This body meets biennially—upon the last Wednesday of each even numbered year—and, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, may legislate upon any matter considered necessary for the welfare of the fraternity, subject, however, to a limited veto power exercisable by the Worthy Grand Chief. The Congress elects the grand officers and the High Council, who are responsible to the Congress for their acts and report to it biennially. Charters for new chapters are not granted by the Congress, nor can the Congress provide for the granting of charters in any manner contrary to the constitution. The High Council consists of five members, elected by the Congress for a term of four years, and, between meetings of Congress, exercises to a limited extent the legislative functions of that body. Laws enacted by it are valid until the meeting of Congress succeeding the enactment. In conjunction with the grand officers it exercises important executive functions; *e. g.*, confirming appointments made by the Worthy Grand Chief, countersigning warrants upon the treasury and generally advising and controlling the executive officers. In rare instances it constitutes the supreme judicial body of the fraternity.

The executive department consists of the Worthy Grand Chief, Worthy Grand Chaplain, Worthy Grand Keeper of the Exchequer, Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals, Worthy Grand Scribe, Worthy Grand Usher, Worthy Grand Sentinel and the Province Chiefs. These officers, with the exception of the three last named, are elected by the Congress for a term of two years. The Worthy Grand Usher, Worthy Grand Sentinel and the Province Chiefs are appointed by the Worthy Grand Chief and hold their offices during his pleasure. The Worthy Grand Chief is the chief executive officer of the fraternity, has the custody of the seal, appoints committees and subordinate officers, presides at all meetings of the Congress, countersigns all warrants upon the treasury, receives the reports of chapters, supervises and directs the work of the Province Chiefs and, generally, conducts the routine business of the fraternity. The Worthy Grand Keeper of the Exchequer and the Worthy Grand Scribe are, respectively, the treasurer and secretary of the fraternity. The Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals is the fraternity's historian, and keeps the lists and records of initiates.

The judicial department consists of the Worthy High Chancellor, elected by Congress for a period of two years. The Worthy High Chancellor decides all appeals from the decision of chapters and Congress; construes the provisions of the constitution, the laws of Congress and the by-laws of the chapters, approves the judgments of chapters in proceedings against its members, and, generally, acts as the attorney for the fraternity.

The Province Chiefs are appointed by the Worthy Grand Chief with the advice and consent of the High Council, and perform such duties as are required by him and the laws of the fraternity. The fraternity is divided into nine provinces, each consisting of the active chapters in one or more States. The Province Chiefs have immediate supervision over the chapters in their several jurisdictions and are virtually deputies of the Worthy Grand Chief in the extent and nature of their powers and duties. The province system was established in 1898 and has produced gratifying results. Not among the least are the conclaves—annual or biennial meetings of the representatives of the chapters and alumni associations of each province. These bodies have no

legislative powers, but are powerful factors in promoting the objects, principles and welfare of the fraternity.

Membership in the fraternity is possible only by election and initiation into one of the active chapters. The chapters are located at various institutions of learning throughout the United States and are established by the granting of a charter. The charters are granted by the Worthy Grand Chief and the High Council to a body of petitioners, usually called a club, which has complied with certain requisites, among which are the maintenance of a separate, independent organization for at least six months prior to filing a petition. The Worthy Grand Chief and the High Council may issue a charter only upon the authority of the active chapters secured in the manner provided by the constitution.

The chapters consist of all the active members of the fraternity attending the institution of learning for which the chapter is established. The chapter is regulated by the constitution, the laws of the Congress, the orders of the Worthy Grand Chief and the High Council, and such by-laws as it may enact with the approval of the Worthy Grand Chief. Members are initiated by the chapter and such persons become *ipso facto* members of the general fraternity.

After graduation or upon leaving college, membership in the fraternity does not cease. "Once an Alpha Tau, always an Alpha Tau" is the sentiment written into the constitution. Membership is forfeited only by unworthy conduct. Members may, after graduation, join an alumni association, although post-graduate membership in the general fraternity is not dependent upon connection with alumni associations. Alumni associations consist in cities of ten and in States of twenty-five or more members and are granted charters by the Worthy Grand Chief. They have no power of initiation.

Tables are herewith published, showing the times and places of the meetings of the Congress, the officers of the fraternity from the beginning to date; and the Province Chiefs, the construction of the several provinces and the conclaves held by each.

VIII.

PHASES OF FRATERNITY ACTIVITY.

Herein it is desired to submit brief statements concerning several noteworthy achievements and events of our history not elsewhere mentioned. No attempt is made to collate and discuss here every known fact and circumstance omitted from other portions of this manual. Rather, we have selected and here present certain results and features of our work and activity as a fraternity which could not be logically inserted in other chapters of this work, and yet should be noticed somewhere. However, the inclusion or omission of any fact or phase of our development as a fraternity argues nothing except that the compiler either has or has not noticed it. He has not sat as a judge and decided, by some fixed law, the claims to mention in this chapter.

No attempt is made to set down the many commendable achievements of the chapters. To do so would require more space than is now at our command.

Incorporation.

The Baltimore Congress of 1878 authorized the incorporation of the fraternity, and on January 10, 1879, the Supreme Court of Baltimore, Md., granted a charter to the members selected by the Congress as the committee to secure a proper charter.

It will be noticed that the corporate name of the fraternity is "Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity of Baltimore City."

The full text of the charter is herewith presented. It has been thought wise to insert the same here, so that it may be readily accessible to reference in the future. It should be noted that the charter limits the duration of the fraternity to forty years from January 10, 1879. The charter must be extended at the expiration of that time.

Alpha Tau Omega was the first national fraternity to be

incorporated. Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon followed in the order mentioned.

CHARTER.

Know All Men By These Presents, That we, Thomas G. Hayes, of Baltimore City, Md., Mareen D. Humes, of Baltimore City, Md., James B. Green, of Baltimore City, Md., Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., of Richmond, Va., George W. Archer, of Richmond, Va., being citizens of the United States and a majority of whom are citizens of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that we do, under and by virtue of the General Laws of this State authorizing the formation of corporations, hereby form a corporation under the name of ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Second. We do further certify that the said corporation so formed is a corporation for the following purposes, to wit:

(*a*) For the purpose of promoting and cultivating social intercourse among its members as set forth in class one, section fourteen of the General Incorporation Law.

(*b*) For the purpose of buying, selling, mortgaging, loaning, improving, disposing of or otherwise dealing with land in this State and partly beyond this State as set forth in class eight, section sixteen of the General Incorporation Law.

(*c*) For the purpose of a secret fraternity for the promotion and culture of friendship and brotherly love among the members, said association being of a kindred kind to the Free and Accepted Masons as set forth in class five, section eighteen of the General Incorporation Law; that the term of existence of the said corporation is limited to forty years and that the said corporation is formed upon the articles, conditions and provisions herein expressed and subject in all particulars to the limitations relating to corporations which are contained in the General Laws of this State.

Third. We do further certify that the operations of the said corporation are to be carried on in the City of Baltimore and the counties of the State of Maryland and in the cities and counties of all the States and Territories of the United States and that the principal office of the said corporation will be located in Baltimore City.

Fourth. We do further certify that the aggregate of the capital of the said corporation is nothing; the said corporation having no capital stock.

Fifth. We do further certify that the said corporation will be managed by a board of officers and that said board of officers are to be known as the Grand Officers and High Council, and that Grand Officers Thomas G. Hayes, Otis A. Glazebrook, Mareen D. Humes, Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., Sylvanus Stokes, John W. Weber, Ignatius L. Candler,

and the High Council: Joseph R. Anderson Jr., James B. Green, Otis A. Glazebrook, Frank H. Maginnis, Thomas T. Eaton are the names of the Grand Officers and High Council who will manage the concerns of the said corporation for the first year.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of January, In the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Nine.

Witness:
JOHN W. TAYLOR.

THOS. G. HAYES, [Seal.]
MAREEN D. HUMES, [Seal.]
JAMES B. GREEN, [Seal.]
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, [Seal.]
GEORGE W. ARCHER, [Seal.]

State of Maryland }
Baltimore City } ss.

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the City of Baltimore, personally appeared, on this first day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Nine, Thomas G. Hayes, Mareen D. Humes, James B. Green, Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., George W. Archer and did severally acknowledge the foregoing certificate to be their act and deed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, *J. P.*

I, George W. Dobbin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, do hereby certify that the foregoing certificate has been submitted to me for my examination. And I do further certify that the said certificate is in conformity with the provisions of the law authorizing the formation of said corporation. January 10, 1879.

GEORGE W. DOBBINS.

Filed for record, January 10, 1879, at 10 A. M. Same day, recorded and examined per F. A. Prevost, Clerk.

Recorded in Liber, F. A. P., Volume 20, folio 247 et seq., one of the Charter Records of Baltimore City.

PUBLIC EXERCISES.

Literary exercises were a part of the programme of the regular meetings of the first chapter of Alpha Tau Omega. The members of the chapter followed the example of the chapters of the older college fraternities, many of which were in point of fact mere literary societies to which had been added the features of exclusiveness and secrecy. They seemed to emphasize literary activities, often at the expense of the fraternal and social side of their associations. The early chapters of Alpha Tau Omega managed to strike a happy mean.

Literary exercises became a part of the regular programme of the first meetings of the Congress. They were and are still called "public exercises," are held on the afternoon of the second day of the session of the Congress, and the public generally is cordially invited, both by newspaper and by mail, to be present. The exercises revolve about the "Congress Oration" and the "Congress Poem" and consist usually of the foregoing, an address of welcome, a response to the address of welcome, interspersed with appropriate music. The address of welcome is delivered by a member of the fraternity residing in the city where the Congress meets. The response to the address is made by a member of the fraternity selected by the Worthy Grand Chief. The oration and the poem are written and delivered by members selected by the previous Congress to perform the tasks. The Worthy Grand Chief presides at the public exercises.

The exercises are notably successful. They are largely attended by the members of the Congress and by the citizens of the "Congress city" generally. In many cases the large auditoriums in which the exercises were held have been crowded to the very doors by the people of the cities, and the splendid impression thus created has given Alpha Tau Omega a name and distinction such as no other of the larger fraternities has achieved.

Prize Essay Contest.

In 1903 the New York Alumni Association, then the most active and aggressive association of the fraternity, offered a cash prize of fifty dollars to that person, whether a member of the fraternity or otherwise, writing the best essay defending the intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity system. This contest was widely advertised, aroused vast interest and secured favorable comments for the fraternity from many sources. The judges were ex-President Grover Cleveland and David Starr Jordan, president of the University of California. The prize was awarded to Fletcher B. Wagner, of Leland Stanford, Junior, University, for an essay entitled: "The Influences of the College Fraternity."

Chapter Houses.

Alpha Tau Omega has kept pace with other fraternities in the building, owning and occupation of chapter houses.

The first chapter of any fraternity to occupy a house was the University of Michigan chapter of Chi Psi in 1846. The example was soon followed by other fraternities. By the year 1883 there were thirty-three houses in occupancy and in 1905 almost eight hundred. In 1911 the number is doubtless more than a thousand.

The first chapter of Alpha Tau Omega to occupy a house was the chapter at the University of the South, which occupied a small house in 1880 and acquired its own house in 1888.

At this time the chapters at the following institutions have acquired their own houses: University of Maine, St. Lawrence University, Cornell University, Muhlenberg College, Gettysburg College, University of North Carolina, Wittenberg College, University of Illinois, University of Colorado; University of Minnesota, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of the South. Total, 13.

The chapters at the following institutions occupy rented houses: University of Vermont, University of Kansas, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, Washington and Jefferson College, Lehigh University, University of Pennsylvania, Trinity College, University of Virginia, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Wooster, Ohio State University, Western Reserve University, University of Kentucky, Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee, University of California, University of Oregon, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Washington State College, University of Washington, Emory College, Georgia School of Technology, University of Texas, University of Chicago, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Purdue University, Hillsdale College, University of Michigan, Albion College, University of Wisconsin, Simpson College, Iowa State College, Tulane University, University of Georgia, Washington and Lee University. Total, 38.

At a number of institutions chapters are prohibited from occupying houses. At others the chapter occupies a certain portion of the dormitories especially set aside for its use, thus enjoying all the privileges with none of the obligations of a chapter house.

Twice in the history of the fraternity it was proposed to have the general fraternity assume the duty of building or aiding in building chapter houses. At the Springfield Congress of 1888 the High Council proposed a plan whereby each active member was to be assessed the sum of ten dollars per annum for a building fund, the fund so raised to be expended by the High Council for the construction and erection of fraternity houses throughout the country. The plan was not adopted by the Congress. At the New Orleans Congress of 1898 it was decided to issue engraved certificates of membership at the rate of five dollars each. The funds realized by the sale of the certificate were to be loaned to chapters erecting houses. The certificates were procured, but few were sold and the plan was never carried out.

Founder's Day.

At the Birmingham Congress of 1906 Worthy Grand Chief E. P. Lyon suggested that a day be set apart each year for the proper celebration of the birth of the fraternity. He suggested September 11th of each year, that being the anniversary of the foundation of the fraternity and advised that, in instances when institutions of learning were not open upon that date, exercises should be held at a later and the most convenient date. He further recommended that the day be known as "Founder's Day," and that the occasion be improved by studying the history and principles of the fraternity.

The recommendation was adopted by the Congress and favorably received by the fraternity. The chapters and alumni associations have usually observed the day by holding some suitable entertainment, either a banquet or smoker, with literary exercises appropriate to the event commemorated. The exercises are held, most frequently during the month of October, that being the most convenient season.

Honor Roll.

During the past decade the college fraternities have suffered much adverse criticism from college authorities on the ground that the fraternities apparently have emphasized the social and athletic to the utter neglect of the scholastic side of college life.

In some instances, comparisons of attainments in intellectual pursuits between fraternity men and non-fraternity men seemed to corroborate the criticisms thus aimed at the fraternities generally. At all events, the fraternities have now bestirred themselves and are stimulating, by precept and example, greater interest among their undergraduate membership in the real business and purpose of a college career.

It is interesting to know that Alpha Tau Omega was the first fraternity to devise a practical and tangible method of emphasizing its interest in scholastic attainments. In April, 1907, Worthy Grand Chief E. P. Lyon announced that, with the approval of the High Council, he proposed to establish an Honor Roll. Dr. Lyon is an educator of eminence and experience. He noted that fraternities and college men generally were apt to do honor to the men excelling in some sport or contest not a part of the curriculum. He proposed that the fraternity reward those of its members who had pursued their studies so assiduously and so ably as to win some mark of distinction from their instructors. To such he would issue a beautifully engraved certificate, which, under the seal of the fraternity, would attest the owner's merits and distinction, and the name of the person securing the certificate should be placed upon the Roll of Honor.

The plan, thus established, has worked splendidly. Since 1907 more than a hundred names have been placed upon the roll. The distinction was secured, usually, because of some special honor conferred by the college or university authorities or, frequently, because of an election to an honor society, like Phi Beta Kappa. Sometimes marked proficiency in debate or some other literary activity has secured the coveted prize.

The "Honor men" are recommended to the Worthy Grand Chief by the several chapters, which submit to that officer the facts upon which the claim to distinction is founded. The Worthy Grand Chief selects those deemed by him worthy of the honor and, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the High Council, issues the certificates. The names of the men are announced to the fraternity by an official letter and by publication in the *Palm*. The *Palm* also publishes the portraits of the men and brief sketches of their careers.

As an additional means of stimulating interest in studies, the chapters are required to render periodical reports to the Province Chiefs, setting forth the collegiate standing of each active member. In this manner, the Province Chief is constantly advised of the progress of each of his many charges, and is enabled to use his good offices in behalf of the recalcitrant or the recreant. More than one Alpha Tau owes his diploma to the fraternal interest of his Province Chief.

The Province Chiefs visit each chapter at least once in every year. They are expected to call upon the college authorities and from them learn, at first hand, the position occupied by the chapter. Frequently they are given information which enables them to set a chapter in order or, more frequently, to make some indolent student realize the frivolity of his ways.

Alumni Letters.

In 1907 Worthy Grand Chief E. P. Lyon addressed a circular letter to each alumnus of the fraternity, narrating the progress of the fraternity and setting forth the various objects in which he desired to interest them. The idea was so thoroughly successful in reviving the interest of men who resided at great distances from Alpha Tau centers that it has been continued each year since that time.

With the 1908 letter and since, the Worthy Grand Chief has enclosed a "Recommendation Blank," that is, a blank form to be filled by an alumnus, recommending young men of his acquaintance about to enter college to the chapter at the college. In this manner many fine young men, who might otherwise have been overlooked in the stress of the strenuous fall "rushing" campaigns, have been secured for Alpha Tau Omega. The idea was first suggested and used by Wesley E. King, when Province Chief of Province II, in 1906.

IX.

THE PALM.

After the fraternity had shed the swaddling clothes of infancy, extended its borders to distant points and framed an adequate system of government, its greatest need was a means of communication between its constituents. Prior to 1880 a system of inter-chapter communication—*i. e.*, chapters were required to write quarterly letters to the grand officers and each other chapter—was in vogue, but was, of course, neither satisfactory nor reliable. Other Greek-letter fraternities were establishing and publishing official journals and the early Congresses earnestly considered the publication of a magazine. This project was, however, like many others, doomed to an interminable Congressional debate before actuality emerged from reflection, consideration, delays and debates. Meanwhile, the demand for a printed journal grew apace and the active chapters, during 1879, under the leadership of Virginia Delta, petitioned the Worthy Grand Chief to call a special meeting of the Congress to provide for the immediate establishment of a magazine.

But the special meeting was rendered unnecessary by the action of the High Council. That body had been created by the constitution adopted in 1878, and was vested with all the powers of Congress during the interim between the sessions of that body. Joseph R. Anderson, even then a veteran in the service of the fraternity, was its chairman, and at a meeting held in the autumn of 1880 it was resolved that the High Council should immediately publish a regular quarterly journal. Anderson was authorized and directed to supervise the publication of the first number.

The first number appeared shortly thereafter, and was dated December, 1880. It contained sixty pages—an unusually large number of pages for those pioneer days of Greek-letter fraternity journalism. It contained a "Greeting" and "An

Address to the Fraternity," by Joseph R. Anderson; "The Fraternity Idea," by James B. Green; "The Impolicy of the Opposition of College Officials to Secret Fraternities," by Otis A. Glazebrook; "Our Ritual," by Bishop C. T. Quintard, and the features that have since become permanent fixtures; viz., chapter letters (from six of the fourteen chapters), personal notes, editorials, obituaries, etc. The subscription price was fixed at $1.00 per year, which was soon advanced to $1.50.

The *Palm* was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The Macon Congress, which convened a few days after the issuance of the first number, ratified the action of the High Council, adopted the *Palm* as the official journal of the fraternity and confided its management and control to the High Council. It is to be noted that the High Council still retains exclusive control of the *Palm;* neither Congress nor the grand officers have any jurisdiction or power concerning it.

Although not re-elected to the office of Chairman of the High Council by the Macon Congress, Anderson continued to edit the journal until the succeeding Congress. Then, desiring to devote his entire time to the office of Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals, he declined to serve for another term. Founder Otis A. Glazebrook, then the Chairman of the High Council, assumed editorial supervision and was followed by Charles W. Baker and Herbert N. Felkel. In 1889 Walter T. Daniel, the first and only General Secretary of the fraternity, edited and published the *Palm* as a part of the duties of his office. Daniel was one of the leading and the most ardent promoters of the Pan-Hellenic idea—an impossible and impractical notion then agitating the bosoms of many well-meaning Greeks—and he devoted more space to its plans and ambitions than to the fraternity's interests. In fact, he called the *Palm* "the Pan-Hellenic" magazine. Alpha Tau Omega had little sympathy with the visions of the amalgamators and the Richmond Congress disapproved the actions of its editor. Whereupon, Daniel resigned and was succeeded by Founder Otis A. Glazebrook. Glazebrook issued two volumes and was succeeded by Louis C. Ehle, who was appointed after the adjournment of the Nashville Congress of 1892. Ehle published eight volumes, having retained the office longer than any other incum-

bent. His retirement was due to increased professional labors, and since then (1901) the position has been successively filled by N. Wiley Thomas, Paul T. Cherrington, D. Stanley Briggs, Hendree P. Simpson and Claude T. Reno. A table herewith presented succintly states the history of the *Palm*.

The journal has generally received the financial support of the fraternity. The volumes issued by Anderson produced a small profit for the fraternity. Since 1884 the active members of the fraternity have been required to subscribe to and pay for the journal, and during certain periods many alumni have voluntarily subscribed. For many years, however, the general fraternity was compelled to contribute large sums for the payment of the deficits annually created by the publication. Latterly, the High Council demanded that the *Palm* be made self supporting and this was accomplished in 1906. Since that date the journal has not only fully sustained itself, but has annually paid large sums into the exchequer as profits earned for the fraternity by the management. As a literary production, the *Palm* has generally been regarded as one of the leaders. For many years, competent authorities conceded it to be the most representative Greek journal. Within the fraternity it has always been regarded as the foremost associate enterprise.

The *Palm, Junior*. At the Birmingham Congress of 1906 Claude T. Reno, assisted by a number of members, issued, daily, a four-page (four columns to the page) newspaper, called the *Palm, Junior*. It was devoted to the news of the gathering and was cordially welcomed by the delegates and visitors. At the Atlanta Congress of 1910 the *Palm, Junior*, was published under the same direction.

X.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Besides publishing the *Palm*, the fraternity has published, for general circulation, several catalogues or registers, two song books, various addresses and orations and miscellaneous publications.

In addition, there have been numerous editions of the constitutions, the laws, the secret work, printed circular letters, proceedings and minutes of Congress, etc., none of which require further mention. The several chapters and alumni associations have issued directories and histories, but we can not attempt to notice them here.

Catalogues.

About the time of the first meeting of Congress there arose a general demand for a catalogue or register of the initiates of the fraternity. The minutes of the early meetings of Congress contain records of numerous actions, motions and resolutions upon the subject. Several officers and committees, at various times, were charged with the duty of collecting the necessary material for the publication of an authoritative and revised list of members. But they never reported anything tangible and the fraternity never secured a catalogue until 1878.

First Catalogue. The first catalogue was projected and commenced soon after the meeting of the first Congress. At that Congress, Joseph R. Anderson (Virginia Alpha) was elected to the office of Junior Grand Master, the second office, and, without authority or suggestion of Congress and entirely independent of it, he commenced collecting data for a register. He wrote to the chapters then in existence and secured their lists of members. The members of the defunct chapters were secured only by repeated and widespread correspondence. This work was con-

tinued from time to time, until 1877, when, having become the chairman of the catalogue committee, appointed by Congress, he printed and distributed a preliminary catalogue. This was a small paper-bound volume and was distributed *gratis* to the entire membership, as far as then known, with the request that the recipient carefully read the same and make such corrections, alterations and additions as his knowledge enabled him to make and return the volume to Anderson. A large number of corrections were received and the corrected lists, duly annotated and revised by W. B. Nauts, Tennessee Omega, who succeeded Anderson in the office of Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals, were published in the *Palm* (Volume VIII, 1888). In the meantime, the preliminary catalogue had been presented to the Baltimore Congress of 1878 and by it received with great enthusiasm. Anderson's achievement can be appreciated only by men who have an intimate knowledge of the early days of the fraternity and the careless manner by which the records of the several chapters were kept. His work has furnished the basis for all succeeding catalogues, no one having thought it necessary or proper to go beyond the date to which he had brought our annals.

The book contained about 530 names, collected under their respective chapters and arranged according to date of initiation The address of the member was stated, when known.

Second Catalogue. Years elapsed before another catalogue was issued and, in the interval, a strong demand was made for a thorough revision of Anderson's work, followed by the usual fruitless Congressional enactments. It is not now necessary to review the many legislative actions of the Congress. It is sufficient to say that the work was finally undertaken by Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook (a son of Founder Glazebrook) shortly after his election to the office of Worthy Grand Chief at Washington, in 1894. At the Cleveland Congress of 1896 he reported that the book was ready for the printer, and on February 15, 1897, the edition was distributed to the subscribers.

The book was bound in blue cloth, stamped, in gold, on the back, "Alpha Tau Omega Catalogue, 1897," and on the side, the fraternity's badge. Its 360 pages were divided into three parts;

first, a list of the members arranged according to chapters; second, a geographical index; third, an alphabetical index. The chapters were arranged according to the dates of installation, except that the community chapter lists were placed in the rear of the volume. Besides the name of the member, his academic degrees, his place of residence at the time of his initiation, the year of his initiation, brief data concerning his career in and out of college, his positions within the fraternity and his latest address and occupation were published. The volume also contained a preface, a brief historical sketch of the fraternity, a list of the officers of the fraternity at the date of publication, a list of the chapters, active and defunct, a list of the alumni associations, a list showing the number of Alpha Taus pursuing the various professions and half-tone illustrations of the Founders, the house in which the fraternity was founded and the Virginia Military Institute. It was a most praiseworthy performance of a most difficult task and received a generous welcome. The book contained 4,134 names.

Third Catalogue. On March 1, 1903, Larkin W. Glazebrook, then the Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals, published another catalogue. This was authorized by the Chicago Congress of 1902. The book was bound in light blue cloth, with yellow sheepskin back, and was stamped, in black, on the back, "Official Register, Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, 1903," and, on the side, in gold, the fraternity's badge upon a heraldic shield. It contained 592 pages and was arranged similar to the edition of 1897, except that the community chapters were listed along with the collegiate chapters and in the order of their installation. An engraving of the badge formed the frontispiece, which was followed by a preface, an excellent historical sketch of the fraternity, an essay by Founder Glazebrook upon the fraternity's early days, an address delivered by him in 1866 to the Alpha and Beta chapters, a brief history of the *Palm*, "Old Landmarks," a historical essay by H. H. Dinwiddie (Virginia Alpha); "Alpha Tau Omega from 1880 to 1884," a review of the "Northern invasion," by Dr. N. Wiley Thomas (Pennsylvania Tau); a list of officers and the chapter roll. The volume contained approximately 5,800 names.

Fourth Catalogue. Besides publishing catalogues, Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook, Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals, has perfected

a system of keeping annals that is at once a surprise and the admiration of all who inspect it. So complete and accurate is his work that a comparatively correct list of the entire membership can be published within a relatively short space of time. This was demonstrated by the publication of the Pocket Directory. On February 17, 1907, the High Council authorized the publication and two months later the book was in the mails. In the interval, a circular letter was addressed to each member, inquiring for his latest address. The book was a small volume, bound in red, flexible leather, and contains 241 pages of very thin paper. The book was divided into a geographical and an alphabetical list. Under the former, the name, occupation and street address of the member are stated; in the latter, a reference to the page where the name can be found in the geographical list. Signs are used to designate addresses known to be incorrect and those presumably correct. The total number of names included was 7,513, of which 555 were deceased.

Fifth Catalogue. The Atlanta Congress of 1910 directed the publication of a revised edition of the pocket directory of 1907. On May 1, 1911, the directory was issued. In the meantime every member of the fraternity had been requested to furnish his correct address, and of the addresses contained in the volume more than ninety-five per cent. are correct. The book is a small volume (6 inches long by 4 inches wide), is bound in blue morocco, with side stamped, in gold, of the recently adopted coat-of-arms of the fraternity. Within, 333 pages of the thinnest paper known to the printer's trade, state the names and addresses of approximately 9,450 members. The book contains a list of the general officers of the fraternity, roster of defunct chapters, directory of active chapters and alumni associations, geographical list of members, officers of United States Army, etc., who have no permanent address, list of deceased members with date of decease, "lost list" (*i. e.*, list of members whose correct addresses are not known to a certainty) and an alphabetical index of names. In the short time since the publication, the book has become immensely popular and its sale is likely to exceed that of the 1907 edition.

Province Catalogues. The New York Congress of 1904

directed the Province Chiefs to publish annually the revised and corrected lists of members of the several chapters in their respective jurisdictions. During 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 a number of province directories were published, but a list of them is not now available. The law was repealed in 1908.

Miscellaneous Directories. At various times chapters and alumni associations have published more or less elaborate catalogues of their members. A complete list is not available.

Song Books.

First Edition. As early as 1882, a song book was demanded, and after futile legislative action of divers sorts, the Congress empowered Pennsylvania Alpha Upsilon chapter, at Gettysburg, to compile and publish a suitable book. That chapter, under the aggressive leadership of Charles W. Baker, issued a song book in 1886. The book was small in size, six by eight inches, bound in blue cloth, stamped, in gold, on side, "A T Ω Songs." Its 110 pages contained 68 songs, most of them composed by Baker. It was extensively circulated and was in general use by the older chapters up to the publication of the new edition.

Second Edition. After the 1886 edition was exhausted many of the newer chapters did not have access to a collection of Alpha Tau Omega music and songs. In 1894 Congress recommended the compilation and publication of a new book. Congress appointed several sets of committees, but the book did not appear until a few days prior to the Birmingham Congress of 1906. The editorial committee consisted of Walter B. Hare (Georgia Alpha Theta), George R. Seikel (New York Alpha Lambda), Louis C. Ehle (New York Beta Theta), Wilson T. Moog (New York Alpha Omicron), Henry A. Lyon (New York Beta Theta). The "copy" collected by the committee was prepared for the printer by Dr. J. T. Rugh (Michigan Alpha Mu) and the sale of the volumes was committed to Hamilton C. Connor (Pennsylvania Tau). The book was seven by ten inches in size, bound in light blue cloth, with gold side stamp. Seventy compositions, including songs, marches, waltzes, solos, etc., are included in the 78 pages. Many of the songs included in the first edition were republished in this edition and materially added to its popularity.

XI.

INSIGNIA.

The fraternity's officially recognized insignia consists of a badge, pledge button, an alumni button, a banner, a coat-of-arms, flower and colors.

In this connection the fraternity cheer, whistle and serenade will be set forth.

It will be understood, of course, that the various insignia, together with monograms composed of the letters A T Ω, are extensively used on articles of jewelry, etc. However, the use of the badge on articles of jewelry, either of use or ornamentation, is now prohibited.

Badge.

The badge is in the form of a Maltese Cross. It consists of a circular center field and four arms. The center and the arms are black enamel and the inscriptions or devices therein are gold. In the center field are inscribed, beginning at the top of the field, a crescent, three stars, the Greek letter "T" and two clasped hands. Upon the vertical arms are the Greek letters "A" and "Ω" and upon the horizontal arms are the letters "Ω" and "A." On the back of the badge are placed, in the center, the name of the owner, his chapter and the year of his initiation. On the horizontal arms are the Greek letters "E" and "Π" and on the vertical arms "Π" and "E."

When desired a pin containing the Greek letter or letters representing the name of the owner's chapter may be attached to the badge with a gold chain.

The badge was devised by the Founders and has never been altered. The fraternity has never adopted any particular size or design and jeweled or unjeweled, large or small, are alike recognized. Badges may be made and sold only by authorized

jewelers, and by them only upon orders or requisitions made in accordance with the laws of Congress.

Pledge Button.

The pledge button is a circular button, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, having a field of white enamel, in which is inscribed, in gold, a crescent above three stars.

The button is worn by men during the interval between the dates of pledging and initiation. It was first adopted by the Cleveland Congress of 1896.

The Alumni Button.

The Nashville Congress of 1892 adopted a badge designed and intended to be a distinctive badge for the alumni. In form, shape and design it was similar to the badge of the fraternity, except that it was made of oxidized silver. It seems never to have been used to any extent by the alumni, and has been totally ignored by the succeeding enactments of Congress prescribing and regulating the insignia.

Banner.

The secret work describes the banner—until very recently called a coat-of-arms—and we may not explain it here, except that in form it is triangular, upon which is superimposed a Maltese Cross. In the center and in each arm are pictures illustrating the esoteric teachings of the fraternity.

The first painting of the banner was made by Richard N. Brooke (Alpha) and adopted by the Nashville Congress of 1872.

Coat-of-Arms.

The fraternity very recently has adopted a coat-of-arms. Formerly a device, which was more properly called a banner, was generally regarded as the fraternity's coat-of-arms. The new coat-of-arms is drawn in strict conformity with all the laws and usages of heraldry.

The coat-of-arms while legally adopted has not been emblazoned by law; that is to say, that Congress has not enacted into

law a description of the coat-of-arms in the technical language of the art of heraldry. This will doubtless be done at the next meeting of the Congress.

The compiler can not undertake to describe the arms in the technical language of the art, but the following will explain the device to those who do not insist upon the use of the term of heraldry:

The coat-of-arms consists of three pieces or devices, a crest, shield and motto. The shield, of the Norman type, is so divided as to contain a blue Tau cross laid upon a yellow base. Upon the bar of the cross are three yellow stars. The shield is embellished with scroll designs flowing down on both sides. The crest is a castle, the significance of which is well known to students of our secret work. The motto is "Pi Epsilon Pi."

The coat-of-arms has been copyrighted and may not be used for any purpose without the permission of the Worthy Grand Chief.

Flower.

The white tea rose is recognized as the fraternity's flower. It was first adopted by the Nashville Congress of 1892.

Colors.

The Nashville Congress of 1892 adopted sky blue and old gold as the colors of the fraternity. Prior to that time four colors were generally used.

Cheer.

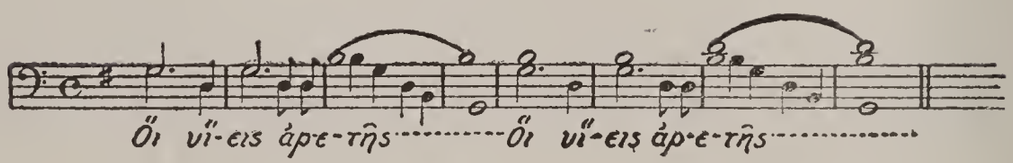
The Birmingham Congress of 1906 adopted the following cheer:

Ruh! Rah! Rega!
Alpha Tau Omega!
Hip Hurrah! Hip Hurrah!
Three Cheers for Alpha Tau!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

Prior to 1906 another cheer was in general use and had been officially recognized.

WHISTLE.

SERENADE.



The whistle was adopted by the Cleveland Congress of 1896 and the serenade by the Boston Congress of 1900.

XII.

PROMINENT ALUMNI.

(Compiled by H. L. Blankenburg.)

A fraternity of high principles and good moral tone will have its ideals exemplified in the alumni which its chapters send out into the world. The alumni show by their lives what kind of a fraternity with which they are connected. To have men of political, ecclesiastical or educational prominence is not alone a true criterion of a fraternity's worth because the percentage of men who attain great prominence is very small. It is the general character of the whole body of alumni that represents the true standard of that fraternity.

The alumni of Alpha Tau Omega left college strengthened by her teachings and imbued with her ideals. Her members are everywhere, and each in his community shows by his life the noble principles which she teaches.

In looking over the early initiates one is astounded by the wonderful success which they have met with in life. There are United States judges, College presidents, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, authors and engineers. Among the younger men we have had two elected to the United States Senate at the age of 31 and one of them was the youngest man ever elected to that body. Alpha Tau's strength is in her young men. The greater number of her members are not yet middle aged and each is doing a creditable share of the world's work. When the younger generation succeeds the older, as it inevitably must, Alpha Tau will look with pride at the success of her children. Her honor roll will increase from year to year.

An effort has been made to gather together a list of the members who have achieved success. Herein is presented first, the name of the alumnus; second, the name of the chapter wherein he was initiated; third, the name of the college with which the

chapter is connected; and fourth, the achievements for which the alumnus is worthy of distinction.

Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina A Φ, South Carolina College; Governor, South Carolina; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under President Cleveland; deceased.

Duncan C. Heyward, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Governor, South Carolina (1903-07); President, Standard Warehouse Co. and Columbia Savings and Trust Co.

William J. Samford, Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Governor, Alabama (1900-01); member, U. S. House of Representatives (1879-81); Alabama State Senate (1884-86); President (1886); deceased (1901).

Carmi Thompson, Ohio B Ω, Ohio State University; Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior (1911—); Secretary of State of Ohio (1906-11).

Erskine M. Ross, Virginia A, Virginia Military Academy; associate founder of the fraternity; United States Circuit Judge, Ninth District; Justice, Supreme Court of California (1879-86).

Page Morris, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; Judge, U. S. District Court of Minnesota; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1897-1903).

John Paul, Virginia Γ (Community Chapter); Judge, U. S. District Court of Western Virginia; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1881-85); deceased.

Clifton R. Breckenridge, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; U. S. Ambassador to Russia (1894-97); member, U. S. House of Representatives (1883-95); President, Arkansas Valley Trust Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

F. McL. Simmons, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; U. S. Senator, North Carolina (1901-13); member, U. S. House of Representatives (1887-89).

Thomas G. Hayes, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; member, U. S. House of Representatives; U. S. District Attorney for Maryland; Mayor, Baltimore, Md. (1899-1903).

William H. Milton, Jr., Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; U. S. Senator, Florida.

Robert L. Owen, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; U. S. Senator, Oklahoma (1907-13).

William James Bryan, Georgia A Θ, Emory College; U. S. Senator, Florida; the youngest man ever sent to the Senate, excepting Henry Clay; died in office.

Luke Lea, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; U. S. Senator, Tennessee (1911-17).

Nathan P. Bryan, Georgia A Θ, Emory College; U. S. Senator, Florida (1911-17).

Robert Lee Williams, Alabama B B, Southern University; Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Beverly D. Evans, Georgia A Z, Mercer University; Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia.

Samuel C. Atkinson, Georgia A B, University of Georgia; Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia.

Thomas C. McClellan, Alabama B Δ, University of Alabama; Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama.

Irving Bacheller, New York A O, St. Lawrence University; founder, Bacheller Newspaper Syndicate; author, "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," "The Hand Made Gentleman," "Keeping Up with Lizzie," etc.

Walter H. Page, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; founder and editor, *The World's Work;* compiler, Harper's Encyclopedia; member of firm, Doubleday, Page & Co.

Edward W. Pou, North Carolina A Δ, University of North Carolina; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1901-13).

Daniel F. Lafean, Pennsylvania A Υ, Gettysburg College; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1903-13).

H. Garland Dupre, Louisiana B E, Tulane University; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1911-13).

Andrew B. Price, Tennessee Λ, Cumberland University; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1889-95); deceased.

Theodore S. Wilkinson, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1887-91).

Rufus K. Polk, Pennsylvania A P, Lehigh University; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1899-1903); deceased.

Joseph H. Acklen, Tennessee Λ, Cumberland University; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1877-81).

J. H. Kimball, Kentucky M, Kentucky Military Institute; member, U. S. House of Representatives; deceased.

James Phelan, Kentucky M, Kentucky Military Institute; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1887-91); author; deceased.

James W. Marshall, Virginia Γ (Community Chapter); member, U. S. House of Representatives (1893-95).

Zachary Taylor, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1885-87).

Charles Todd Quintard, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; P. E. Bishop of Tennessee (1865-98); re-established the University of the South and was its first president (vice-chancellor); deceased.

Thomas F. Gailor, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; P. E. Bishop of Tennessee (1898—); Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South; author.

Theodore Du Bose Bratton, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; P. E. Bishop of Mississippi.

John H. Vincent, Ohio B H, Ohio Wesleyan University; Bishop of the M. E. Church; author and lecturer.

John W. Hamilton, Ohio A N, Mt. Union College; Bishop of the M. E. Church; editor and author.

Benjamin Lawton Wiggins, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; Vice-Chancellor (President) of the University of the South; deceased.

Harrison Randolph, Virginia Δ, University of Virginia; President, College of Charleston since 1897.

George M. Savage, Tennessee I, Union University; President, Union University.

H. H. Dinwiddie, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; President, Texas A. & M. College; author; deceased (1887).

John Garland James, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; President, Texas Military Institute; President, Texas A. & M. College; author, "Southern Selections."

Eugene C. Branson, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; President, Georgia State Normal School; editor and author.

Marvin M. Parks, Georgia A Θ, Emory College; President, Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

Willis E. Parsons, Michigan B O, Albion College; President, Parson's College (Ia.).

Edward Jay Kirbye, Michigan B K, Hillsdale College; President, Drury College (Mo.); President, Atlanta Theological Seminary; author, "Puritanism in the South."

Charles M. Puckette, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; President, West Georgia A. & M. College.

Harry M. Crooks, Ohio B M, Wooster University; President, Albany College (Ore.).

Samuel E. Chandler, Tennessee A T, Southwestern Presbyterian University; President, Daniel Baker College (Tex.).

Thomas Arkle Clark, Illinois Γ Z, University of Illinois; Dean, Undergraduates, University of Illinois; editor and author of textbooks.

W. F. M. Goss, Illinois Γ Z, University of Illinois; Dean, College of Engineering, University of Illinois; associate editor, *Railroad Gazette;* author of many scientific papers.

Eugene E. Haskell, New York B Θ, Cornell University; Director, College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University.

Elias P. Lyon, Michigan B K, Hillsdale College; Dean, Medical Department, St. Louis University.

William K. Hatt, New York B Θ, Cornell University; Director, College of Civil Engineering, Purdue University; Consulting Engineer, U. S. Forest Service.

Frank G. Wren, Massachusetts Γ B, Tufts College; Dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences and of Faculty of College of Letters, Tufts College.

Charles W. Kollock, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; Dean, Charleston Medical College; Mayor *pro tem*, Charleston, S. C. (1901); Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry.

William W. Carson, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Professor, Civil Engineering, University of Tennessee; consulting engineer.

Joseph H. Pratt, North Carolina A Δ, University of North Carolina; Professor of Geology, University of North Carolina; Special Expert in Minerology of U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey.

Mazyck P. Ravenel, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; Professor of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin; especially noted for his work on tuberculosis and rabies.

John F. Seeley, Michigan B K, Hillsdale College; Dean, Musical Department, Willamette College (Ore.).

Henry D. Campbell, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Dean, Academic College, Washington and Lee University.

William D. Pence, Wisconsin Γ T, University of Wisconsin; Professor of Railway Engineering, University of Wisconsin; Chief Engineer of Wisconsin Rate Commission.

Thomas H. Dickinson, Wisconsin Γ T, University of Wisconsin; Professor of English, University of Wisconsin; editor of many old English plays and author of several original ones.

Ulrich B. Phillips, Georgia A B, University of Georgia; Professor of History, University of Michigan; author of several histories of the Southern States.

Sterling Ruffin, North Carolina A Δ, University of North Carolina; Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Columbian University; member, Board of U. S. Pension Examiners.

B. Smith Hopkins, Michigan B O, Albion College; Professor, Johns Hopkins University.

George B. McElroy, Michigan A M, Adrian College; Professor of Mathematics, Adrian College; rated as the fifth best mathematician in the world; deceased.

James E. Creighton, New York B Θ, Cornell University; Professor of Philosophy and Ethics, Cornell University; author of books and papers on philosophical subjects.

William B. Nauts, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; Professor of Latin, University of the South.

Frederick M. Page, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; Professor of Modern Languages, University of Pennsylvania; deceased.

Frederick Tupper, Jr., South Carolina B Ξ, College of Charleston; Professor of English, University of Vermont.

Blake B. Nicholson, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; Professor of Political Science, Trinity College; member, State Legislature.

John C. Fish, New York B Θ, Cornell University; Professor of Civil Engineering, Leland Stanford University.

Stewart W. Young, New York B Θ, Cornell University; Professor of Chemistry, Leland Stanford University.

Nathan A. Weston, Illinois Γ Z, University of Illinois; Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois.

Robert D. Ford, New York A O, St. Lawrence University; Professor of Mathematics, St. Lawrence University.

George E. Coghill, Rhode Island Γ Δ, Brown University; Professor of Biology, University of the Pacific.

Edward K. Turner, Alabama B B, Southern University; Professor of Ancient Languages, Southern University.

William H. Cheatham, Kentucky M, Kentucky Military Institute; Professor of Medicine, University of Louisville.

Frederic P. Collette, Ohio A Ψ, Wittenberg College; Professor of Romance Languages, Carnegie Institute.

Percy Ash, Pennsylvania T, University of Pennsylvania; Professor of Architecture, University of Michigan.

William George Bennett, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; Judge, Circuit Court of West Virginia.

William N. Portlock, Virginia P, Bethel Academy; Judge, First Circuit Court of Virginia.

James K. Norton, Virginia Δ, University of Virginia; Judge, Corporation Court of Virginia.

George Watts Morris, Virginia Δ, University of Virginia; Judge, Corporation Court of Virginia.

Samuel Houston Letcher, Virginia Military Institute; Judge, Eighteenth Circuit Court of Virginia.

John E. Mason, Virginia P, Bethel Academy; Judge, Fifteenth Circuit Court of Virginia.

W. S. Anderson, Tennessee Λ, Cumberland University; Judge, Circuit Court of Alabama.

Warren S. Reese, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; Judge, Circuit Court of Alabama.

Walter W. Pearson, Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Judge, Superior Court of Alabama.

Joseph W. Bennett, Georgia A B, University of Georgia; Judge, Superior Court of Georgia.

George I. Watson, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; Judge, Probate Court of North Carolina.

Benjamin F. Long, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; Judge, Superior Court of North Carolina.

John W. Childress, Tennessee I, Union University; Judge, Circuit Court of Tennessee; President and Business Manager, *Nashville American;* deceased.

Frederick N. Heiskell, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Judge, Court of Chancery of Tennessee.

Willis R. Wallace, Virginia Δ, University of Virginia; Judge, Circuit Court of Texas; deceased.

Elias E. Roberts, Ohio A N, Mt. Union College; Judge, Court of Common Pleas of Ohio.

Edwin L. Davis, Tennessee B Π, Vanderbilt University; Judge, Seventh Circuit Court of Tennessee.

Roland W. Baggott, Ohio B Ω, Ohio State University; Judge, Probate Court of Ohio.

David F. Dillon, Massachusetts Γ B, Tufts College; Judge, District Court of Massachusetts.

Walter H. North, Michigan B K, Hillsdale College; Judge, Circuit Court of Michigan.

Henry C. Riley, Kentucky M, Kentucky Military Institute; Judge, Circuit Court of Missouri.

LeRoy Scott, Michigan A M, Adrian College; magazine editor; author, "The Walking Delegate," "To Him That Hath," "The Shears of Destiny," etc.

Waddy Thompson, South Carolina A Φ, South Carolina College; author, "History of the United States"; publisher.

Frank Andrews Fall, Michigan B O, Albion College; author, "Blazed Trails," "Developing a Positive," etc.; Bursar of New York University.

Norval Richardson, Tennessee A T, Southwestern Presbyterian University; author, "The Heart of Hope," "The Lead of Honour" and numerous short stories.

Harry E. Harman, Pennsylvania A Υ, Gettysburg College; author, "Living Writers of the South," etc.; editor and publisher of various trade journals; author of numerous volumes of poetry.

Charles E. Ziegler, Pennsylvania A P, Lehigh University; author, "Pennsylvania German Poems."

Thomas T. Eaton, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Baptist clergyman; editor, *Western Recorder* and *Southern Baptist Pulpit;* author.

TABLE A—ALPHA TAU OMEGA CONGRESSES, 1870-1910.

No.	Date.	City.	Hall or Hotel.
1	1870—July 5.*	Lexington, Va.	
2	1872—July 25.†	Nashville, Tenn.	Senate Chamber.
3	1874—July 16.	Lexington Ky.	First Presbyterian Church.
4	1876—July 12.	Raleigh, N. C.	Masonic Hall.
5	1877—Oct. 31.	Richmond, Va.	Washington Hall.
6	1878—Dec. 27.	Baltimore, Md.	Old Bible House.
7	1880—Dec. 29.	Macon, Ga.	Armory.
8	1882—Dec. 27.	Washington, D. C.	Ebbitt House.
9	1884—Dec. 31.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Continental Hotel.
10	1886—Dec. 29.‡	Atlanta, Ga.	Kimball House.
11	1888—Dec. 26.	Springfield, O.	Arcade Hotel.
12	1890—Dec. 26.	Richmond, Va.	Exchange Hotel.
13	1892—Dec. 28.	Nashville, Tenn.	Senate Chamber.
14	1894—Dec. 26.	Washington, D. C.	Ebbitt House.
15	1896—Dec. 26.	Cleveland, O.	Chamber of Commerce.
16	1898—Dec. 28.	New Orleans, La.	New St Charles Hotel.
17	1900—Dec. 26.	Boston, Mass.	Brunswick Hotel.
18	1902—Dec. 31.	Chicago, Ill.	Auditorium Hotel.
19	1904—Dec. 28.	New York, N. Y.	Hotel Astor.
20	1906—Dec. 26.	Birmingham, Ala.	Hillman Hotel.
21	1908—Dec. 30.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Hotel Schenley.
22	1910—Dec. 30.	Atlanta, Ga.	Hotel Piedmont.

*The date of the opening session is given. Many of the Congresses continued for three or four days.

†A called or special meeting, the first Congress having resolved that the second Congress should meet in Lexington, Ky., on the second Monday of July, 1874.

‡Charleston, S. C., had been selected as the place for the tenth Congress, but the earthquake of August 31, 1886, required a change to Atlanta.

TABLE B—GRAND OFFICERS, ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY, 1870–1911.

Congress. No.	Year	Sr. Grand Master.	Jr. Grand Master.	Sr. Grand Scribe.	Jr. Grand Scribe.		W. Gr. Scribe.	Orator.	Poet.	High Council.
1	1870	W. G. Bennett (*a*).	F. A. Berlin (*a*).	F. Roane (*a*).	R. N. Brooke (*a*).					
1	1870	T. G. Hayes.	J. R. Anderson.	W. G. Bennett.	F. A. Berlin.					
2	1872	A. F. Whitman.	R. W. Jones.	W. G. Bennett.	F. A. Berlin.			T. T. Eaton.		
3	1874	R. W. Jones.	J. S. Van Meter.	J. H. Jamison.	C. S. Hart.			G. B. Everett.		
		Sr. Grand Chief.	Asst. Sr. Gr. C.	Jr. Grand Chief.	High Chancellor.	Vice H. Chan.				
4	1876	J. R. Anderson.	T. B. Williams.	B. F. Long.	W. H. Dudley.	E. I. Renick.		T. T. Eaton.		
5	1877	M. D. Humes.	W. H. Page.	B. F. Long.	F. H. McGuire.	C. S. Hart.		J. H. Acklin.		
		Worthy Gr. Chief.	W. Gr. Chaplain.	W. G. K. of Ex.	W. G. K. of An.	W. H. Chan.				
6	1878	T. G. Hayes.	O. A. Glazebrook.	M. D. Humes (*j*).	J. R. Anderson.	S. G. Brent.	Syl. Stokes.	J. B. Green.		J. R. Anderson, O. A. Glazebrook, F. McGuire, T. T. Eaton, J. B. Green (*k*).
7	1880	T. G. Hayes.	C. T. Quintard.	M. D. Humes.	J. R. Anderson.	J. B. Green.	C. M. Puckette.	J. W. Childress.	W. P. Orr.	O. A. Glazebrook, Syl. Stokes, M. N. Dubose (*m*), T. T. Eaton (*l*), A. I. Branhan.
8	1882	T. G. Hayes.	C. T. Quintard.	M. D. Humes.	J. R. Anderson.	B. F. Long.	W. T. Daniel.	W. H. Page.	R. S. Turk.	O. A. Glazebrook, J. B. Green, N. W. Thomas, Leonard Marbury, M. P. Ravenel.
9	1884	N. W. Thomas.	C. T. Quintard.	J. R. Anderson (*i*).	J. C. Jones.	T. G. Hayes.	W. T. Daniel.	L. L. Smith.	J. B. Green.	O. A. Glazebrook, M. D. Humes, J. B. Green, M. P. Ravenel, C. W. Baker.
10	1886	E. J. Shives.	C. T. Quintard.	M. L. Horne.	W. B. Nauts.	W. A. Haygood.	W. T. Daniel.	H. L. Wiles.	R. S. Turk.	O. A. Glazebrook, J. R. Anderson, N. W. Thomas, C. W. Baker, H. N. Felkel.
11	1888	E. J. Shives (*b*).	C. W. Baker.	T. F. Gaines (*c*).	Howard Lamar.	F. H. McGuire.	W. T. Daniel.	H. B. Crosby.	Rolland Ellis.	O. A. Glazebrook, E. J. Shives, J. R. Anderson, N. W. Thomas, W. H. Page.
12	1890	E. J. Shives.	T. F. Gailor.	M. L. Horne.	Howard Lamar.	J. K. M. Norton.	W. T. Daniel.	W. J. Sanford.	T. B. Williams.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, J. R. Anderson, J. B. Green, W. B. Nauts.
13	1892	E. J. Shives.	J. H. Vincent.	Zac. Tolliver.	H. W. Booth.	Percy Kinnard.	L. C. Bradley.	C. R. Breckenridge.	J. C. Smith.	O. A. Glazebrook, J. B. Green, L. C. Ehle, N. W. Thomas, F. Menges.
14	1894	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. H. Vincent.	Zac. Tolliver.	J. E. Green (*g*).	E. I. Renick.	D. A. White.	A. D. Price.	C. C. Pinckney.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, J. B. Green, L. C. Ehle, E. J. Shives.
15	1896	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. H. Vincent.	Zac. Tolliver.	J. E. Green.	G. M. Hosack.	Thos. Ruffin.	A. E. Ewing.	A. I. Bachellor.	E. J. Shives, O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, J. B. Green, D. A. White.
16	1898	L. W. Glazebrook.	T. F. Gailor.	Zac. Tolliver.	R. E. L. Saner.	J. B. Green.	G. H. Lamar.	Edw. Lyle.	L. C. Ehle.	E. J. Shives, F. A. Tupper, O. A. Glazebrook, W. T. Maginnis, R. A. Waller (*h*).
17	1900	G. H. Lamar.	P. R. Hickok.	Zac. Tolliver (*f*).	R. E. L. Saner.	J. B. Green.	D. A. White.	C. W. Martyn.	R. M. Taft.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, T. G. Hayes, C. T. Cottrell, Irving Bachellor.
18	1902	G. H. Lamar.	J. B. Werner.	G. D. Ellsworth.	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. B. Green.	G. W. Mitchell.	R. W. Bingham.	C. C. Pinckney.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, L. C. Ehle, N. F. Merrill, E. P. Lyon.
19	1904	C. H. Fenn (*d*).	P. R. Hickok.	G. D. Ellsworth.	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. B. Green.	G. W. Mitchell (*e*).	R. W. Bingham.	A. S. Hartzell.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, E. P. Lyon, C. S. Wilson, R. E. L. Saner.
20	1906	E. P. Lyon.	T. B. Bratton.	G. D. Ellsworth.	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. B. Green.	C. S. Wilson.	T. A. Clark.	A. I. Bachellor.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, Hugh Martin, A. W. McCord, F. G. Wren.
21	1908	Paul R. Hickok.	T. B. Bratton.	G. D. Ellsworth.	L. W. Glazebrook.	J. B. Green.	C. S. Wilson.	G. H. Lamar.	H. W. Jervey.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, M. S. Erdman, T. A. Clark, G. W. Mitchell.
22	1910	Jno. N. Van der Vries.	T. B. Bratton.	G. D. Ellsworth.	L. W. Glazebrook.	Shepherd Bryan.		R. W. Baggott.	H. E. Harman.	O. A. Glazebrook, N. W. Thomas, M. S. Erdman, Geo. Maguire, P. R. Hickok.

Notes and Explanations.—No attempt has been made to show minor officers; *e. g.*, usher, sentinel, chairmen of catalogue or other committees, etc., nor does the table indicate whether the respective elected orators and poets performed their duties, or the names of those who served in their places. The table indicates only the persons elected at Congress without reference to their acceptance or performance except as otherwise stated. The first named was the chairman of the High Council.

(*a*), temporary officers. (*b*), M. L. Horne elected, but declined; Shives then re-elected. (*c*), Gaines transferred to High Council, vice Shives, elected W. G. C., and Horne elected W. G. K. E. (*d*), resigned April 13, 1906; E. P. Lyon appointed. (*e*), O. H. Brown appointed, vice G. W. Mitchell, resigned. (*f*), Zac. Tolliver died February 25, 1901; G. D. Ellsworth appointed. (*g*), Green resigned; T. B. Ruffin appointed. (*h*), Waller died, G. J. Walter appointed. (*i*), J. R. Anderson resigned; M. L. Horne appointed, 1884. (*j*), M. D. Humes resigned, August 30, 1880; J. B. Green appointed. (*k*), J. B. Green resigned; Syl. Stokes appointed. (*l*), T. T. Eaton resigned, November 17, 1881; N. W. Thomas appointed. (*m*), Dubose resigned; C. W. Baker elected.

TABLE C—THE PROVINCES AND PROVINCE CHIEFS, 1898–1911.

Prov.	Comprising Chapters in	L. W. Glazebrook, W. G. C., 1898-1900.	G. H. Lamar, W. G. C., 1901-1902	G. H. Lamar, W. G. C., 1902-1904.	C. H. Fenn and E. P. Lyon, W. G. C., 1905-1906.	E. P. Lyon, W. G. C., 1907-1908.	P. R. Hiekok, W. G. C., 1909-1910.	J. N. Van der Vries, W. G. C., 1911.	Conclaves.
I	1898, Ala., Ga., S. C. 1901, Ala., Ga. 1903, Ala., Fla., Ga. 1907, Ala., Fla., La., Tex.	A. W. McCord.	V. L. Allen.	V. L. Allen.	J. S. Slicer.	L. H. Putnam.	Hugh Martin.	Hugh Martin.	1910, New Orleans.
II	1898, Ill., Ind., Mich., Neb. 1901, Cal., Col., Tex., La. 1907, Ill., Ind., Mich., Wis.	E. P. Lyon.	G. W. Mitchell.	G. W. Mitchell.	G. W. Mitchell. O. H. Brown.	W. E. King. C. R. Diek.	C. E. Wilcox.	F. R. Bott.	1907, Chicago, 1908, Madison; 1909, Champaign; 1910, Chieago; 1911, Chieago.
III	1898, N. C., Pa., Va. 1901, Ill., Ind., Mieh., Neb. 1903, Ill., Ind., Kan., Mieh., Minn., Neb. 1907, Cal.,Col.,Ia.,Kan.,Minn.,Mo.,Neb.,Wash. 1910, Col., Iowa., Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb.	Thos. Ruffin.	E. P. Lyon. C. S. Wilson.	C. S. Wilson.	J. N. Van der Vries.	J. N. Van der Vries.	J. N. Van der Vries.	W. C. Smiley.	1907, Lineoln; 1910, Lawrence.
IV	1898, Ohio, Tenn. 1901, Mass., Me., Vt., R. I.	R. W. Bingham.	N. F. Merrill.	Fred Tupper.	F. G. Wren.	Geo. Maguire.	Geo. Maguire.	A. Macomber.	1906, Boston; 1908, Bangor; 1910, Providenee.
V	1898, N. Y. and New England States. 1901, N. Y., Pa.	T. M. Jones.	Leo Wise.	Leo Wise.	H. C. Connor.	H. C. Connor.	E. W. Marshall.	E. W. Marshall.	1906, Allentown; 1907, Philadelphia; 1910, Allentown.
VI	1898, La., Tex. 1901, N. C., S. C., Va.	G. W. Mitchell.	Thos. Ruffin.	P. D. Durham.	S. G. Hamner.	W. L. Wilhoite.	W. L. Wilhoite. R. M. Odell.	R. M. Odell. J. W. Hutehison.	1908, Charlotte.
VII	1901, Ohio.		E. F. Eldredge.	P. R. Hiekok.	P. R. Hickok.	P. R. Hiekok.	E. F. Eldredge.	R. W. Baggott.	1902, Columbus; 1903, Delaware; 1904, Wooster; 1905, Cleveland; 1906, Springfield; 1907, Allianee; 1908, Columbus; 1909, Delaware; 1910, Wooster; 1911, Cleveland.
VIII	1901, Tenn. 1909, Ky., Tenn.		A. W. McCord.	G. C. Trawiek. T. F. P. Henderson.	T. F. P. Henderson.	T. F. P. Henderson. H. W. Jervey.	H. W. Jervey. R. W. Billington.	R. W. Billington.	1909, Nashville.
IX	1910, Cal., Ore., Wash.						O. M. Washburn.	O. M. Washburn.	

TABLE D—THE ALPHA TAU OMEGA "PALM," 1880–1911.

Editor-in-Chief.	Term.	Assistants, Etc.	Volumes.	Published at	Miscellaneous.
Jos. R. Anderson.....	Dec., 1880-Dec., 1882.	T. A. Johns, publisher; C. M. Puckette, Syl. Stokes.	Vol. 1 (5 nos.)–326 pp. Vol. 2 (4 nos.)–320 pp.	Richmond, Va. Richmond, Va.	Subscription price, $1.00 per annum. First issue dated December, 1880.
O. A. Glazebrook.....	Dec., 1883-Dec., 1886.	J. R. Anderson, T. F. Gailor, W. H. Page, H. H. Dinwiddie, F. H. Easby and the High Council.	Vol. 3—358 pp. Vol. 4—324 pp. Vol. 5—318 pp.	Richmond, Va. Charlottesville, Va.	Subscription raised to $1.50 by Congress of 1884.
Chas. W. Baker.....	Mar., 1886-Dec., 1886.	The High Council served as editors, associate editors and managers.	Vol. 6—286 pp.	Gettysburg, Pa.	This volume was edited by the editors of 1883-86. Baker was called the business manager, but the volume indicates that he also performed the work of editing.
H. N. Felkel.....	1887-1888.	C. W. Baker, business manager; Howard Lamar, A. I. Bachellor, T. D. Bratton, J. F. Wilkes.	Vol. 7—259 pp. Vol. 8—267 pp.	Gettysburg, Pa.	
Walter T. Daniel.....	1889-1890.		Vol. 9—162 pp. Vol. 10—212 pp.	New York City.	
O. A. Glazebrook.....	1891-1892.	L. C. Bradley, L. C. Ehle, J. C. Morris.	Vol. 11—233 pp. Vol. 12—217 pp. Vol. 13, No. 1—54 pp.	Elizabeth, N. J.	
Louis C. Ehle.....	1893-Dec., 1901.	M. H. Massey, J. H. Gannon, R. W. Taft.	Vol. 13, Nos. 2, 3, 4. Vol. 14—328 pp. Vol. 15—339 pp. Vol. 16—294 pp. Vol 17—372 pp. Vol. 18—300 pp. Vol. 19—396 pp. Vol. 20—324 pp. Vol. 21—366 pp.	Chicago, Ill.	Vol. 13 contained 334 pp.
N. Wiley Thomas.....	Jan., 1902.	Same as under Ehle.	Vol. 22, No. 1—92 pp.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Published this number as Chairman, High Council.
Paul T. Cherrington.....	Apr.-Dec., 1902.	R. W. Taft, J. H. Gannon, J. T. Montgomery.	Vol. 22, Nos. 2, 3, 4. Vol. 23, No. 1—105 pp.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Vol. 22 contained 364 pp.
D. Stanley Briggs.....	Jan., 1903-Mar., 1904.	J. H. Gannon, J. T. Montgomery.	Vol. 23, Nos. 2, 3, 4. Vol. 24, No. 1—106 pp.	Somerville, N. J.	Vol. 23 contained 385 pp.
Hendree P. Simpson.....	Apr., 1904-Mar., 1905.	J. H. Gannon, J. T. Montgomery, C. T. Reno.	Vol. 24, Nos. 2, 3, 4. Vol. 25, Nos. 1, 2.	Washington, D. C.	Vol. 24 contained 426 pp.
Claude T. Reno.....	July 4, 1905.	H. P. Simpson, A. S. Hartzell, F. H. Jones, H. L. Blankenburg, F. W. Scott, H. L. Reno, asst. publisher.	Vol. 25, Nos. 3, 4. Vol. 26—390 pp. Vol. 27—390 pp.+ Vol. 28—570 pp.+ Vol. 29—574 pp. Vol. 30—560 pp.	Allentown, Pa.	Vol. 25 contained 464 pp.

Frederick A. De Rosset, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; P. E. clergyman; editor and publisher, *Diocese of Springfield.*

James Craik Morris, Tennessee Ω, University of the South; P. E. clergyman; Dean, Episcopal Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn.

Joshua W. Caldwell, Tennessee Π, University of Tennessee; author, "Constitutional History of Tennessee," etc.; lecturer on Tennessee Laws and Constitutional History at University of Tennessee; deceased.

William C. Fitts, Tennessee A T, Southwestern Presbyterian University; Attorney-General, Alabama (1894-98); District Counsel for Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

D. O. Thomas, Tennessee I, Union University; Attorney-General, Tennessee; Judge, Circuit Court; member, State Senate; deceased.

Guy Bailey, Vermont B Z, University of Vermont; Secretary of State, Vermont.

Anthony D. Sayre, Virginia E, Roanoke College; President, Alabama State Senate; Judge, City Court.

Joel W. Goldsby, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; President, Alabama State Senate.

Edward I. Renick, Virginia E, Roanoke College; Chief Clerk, United States State Department; deceased.

Walter E. Faison, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; Solicitor, United States State Department; deceased.

Edward M. Gadsden, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Chief, Money Order Division, United States Post Office Department; introduced the postal money order system in the United States; deceased.

Frank S. Spruill, North Carolina A Δ, University of North Carolina; United States District Attorney for North Carolina; Division Counsel for Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

James H. Malone, Tennessee Λ, Cumberland University; Mayor, Memphis, Tenn.; President, State Bar Association.

Robert W. Bingham, North Carolina A H, Bingham's School; Mayor, Louisville, Ky.; Judge, Chancery Court, Kentucky.

Alexander Hamilton, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; Vice-President and General Counsel, Atlantic Coast Line Railway; bank president.

William Rick, Pennsylvania A I, Muhlenberg College; Mayor, Reading, Pa.

Alfred J. Yost, Pennsylvania A I, Muhlenberg College; Mayor, Allentown, Pa.; deceased.

Thomas A. Brewer, Kentucky M, Kentucky Military Institute; Mayor, Texarkana, Ark.

Edward N. Brown, Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; President, National Railways of Mexico, who received $100,000 a year.

James H. Reid, Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Chief Engineer, National Railways of Mexico.

George A. Harwood, Massachusetts Γ B, Tufts College; Chief Engineer, Electric Zone Improvements of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

William A. Turk, Virginia E, Roanoke College; President, American Passenger Agents' Association; deceased.

Arthur P. Davis, District of Columbia Υ, Columbian University; Chief Engineer, United States Reclamation Service; hydrographer in charge of Panama Canal investigation.

Richard N. Brooke, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; United States Consul, New Rochelle, France; artist and critic.

George B. Anderson, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; United States Consul, Antigua, W. I.; ex-Consul to Brazil.

Isaac E. Avery, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; editor, *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer;* ex-United States Consul, Shanghai, China.

Edward W. Barrett, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; proprietor and editor, *Age-Herald,* Birmingham, Ala.

William M. Singerley, Pennsylvania T, University of Pennsylvania; proprietor and editor, *Philadelphia Record;* minority candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; deceased.

Joseph Gill Brown, North Carolina Ξ, Trinity College; capitalist, Raleigh, N. C.

Alpheus F. Williams, New York B Θ, Cornell University; General Manager, De Beers Diamond Mines, Kimberley, South Africa; U. S. Consular Agent.

George G. Crawford, Georgia B I, Georgia School of Technology; President, Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

John E. Woods, Pennsylvania A Π, Washington and Jefferson College; Assistant General Manager, Carnegie Steel Co.

Homer Folks, Michigan B O, Albion College; charities organizer; editor, *Charities;* author.

Abel J. Grout, Vermont B Z, University of Vermont; eminent botanist; editor, *The Bryologist.*

Robert Lee Bullard, Alabama A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Colonel, U. S. A.; Special aide and investigator of the United States Provisional Government of Cuba; author.

George W. McElroy, South Carolina A Φ, South Carolina College; Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.; in charge of U. S. Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Thomas D. Griffin, Virginia E, Roanoke College; Captain, U. S. N.; Commander on board U. S. S. Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago, Spanish-American War.

Walter D. McCaw, New York A Λ, Columbia University; Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps.

Robert A. Waller, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Vice-President, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; City Comptroller, Chicago, Ill.

John McL. Coit, South Carolina A Φ, South Carolina College; Chief Examiner, United States Patent Office.

Hugh Lee Miller, North Carolina A Δ, University of North Carolina; Consulting Chemist; Professor, North Carolina A. & M. College; deceased.

Robert S. Munger, Alabama B Δ, University of Alabama; inventor, Munger Cotton Gin; President, Continental Gin Co.

Willis D. Weatherford, Tennessee B Π, Vanderbilt University; International Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

Jason E. Hammond, Michigan B K, Hillsdale College; State Superintendent, Public Instruction of Michigan.

Thomas J. Happel, Virginia Δ, University of Virginia; President, American Medical Society.

John H. Frye, Alabama B Δ, University of Alabama; President, Traders National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.; director of various other concerns.

A. C. Clewis, Florida A Ω, University of Florida; President, Exchange National Bank, Tampa, Fla.

Albert E. Metzger, New York B Θ, Cornell University; President, German American Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Drew, North Carolina A H, Bingham's School; railroad president, Tampa, Fla.

W. D. Nesbitt, Georgia A B, University of Georgia; Chairman, Alabama Railroad Commission; President, Warrant Warehouse Co.

Gervais Lombard, Louisiana B E, Tulane University; Chief Engineer, New Orleans Levee Board.

M. S. Darrow, Minnesota Γ N, University of Minnesota; Chief Engineer, Price River Irrigation Project, Utah.

John M. Evans, Vermont B Z, University of Vermont; Chief Inspector, erection of the new East River Bridge, New York.

Robert E. Nelson, Virginia A, Virginia Military Institute; Civil Engineer, Washington, D. C.

Charles B. Percy, Virginia B, Washington and Lee University; Consulting Engineer, Mobile, Ala.

James R. Kemper, Virginia P, Bethel Academy; President, Long Distance Telephone Company of Virginia.

XIII.

THE CHAPTER ROLL.

The following is a complete list of every charter granted and chapter established, as far as known.

The chapters are arranged and numbered according to the date of installation. Some difficulty was experienced in arriving at the true date, because, in many instances, different printed records assign divergent dates. This confusion arises, probably, from the fact that the charters are, very naturally, dated upon days not those of the first initiation. The date of the first initiation, is, however, the true date of a chapter's beginning and whenever that was ascertainable it is stated in preference to any other.

The list states (*a*) the number of the chapter in order of establishment, (*b*) its name, (*c*) the institution with which it is or was connected, (*d*) the city and State wherein the institution is located, (*e*) the date of its establishment, (*f*) its founders, when known, or, perhaps, in some instances, the installing officers, (*g*) other interesting historical information, (*h*) the number of members upon its rolls at the date of its extinction or, if still in existence, on or about September 1, 1911. In a number of instances it was impossible to secure the total number of members. In such instances the compiler estimated the number and marked the same thus *.

The chapters *in italics* are extinct; the balance are in active standing, September 1, 1911.

The method of naming chapters is now as follows: To the names of the State in which the chapter is located is added, for the first chapter, the first letter of the Greek alphabet; *e. g.*, "Virginia Alpha." The second chapter takes the second letter and so on through the alphabet. After the alphabet is exhausted it is repeated, using two letters; *e. g.*, "Virginia Alpha-Alpha,"

"Alabama Alpha-Beta," etc. In the early days the first chapter in each State was called "Alpha"; the second "Beta," etc. Thus there was a Virginia Alpha, a Kentucky Alpha, a Tennessee Alpha, etc. Later, this method was superseded by the method now used and the new chapters renamed in accordance with the new rule. The present rule has always been adhered to, except that recently the chapter at the University of Kentucky was allowed to assume the title "Mu Iota," that having been the name of the local fraternity absorbed by Alpha Tau Omega.

1. *Virginia Alpha*, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. September 11, 1865. Otis A. Glazebrook, Erskine M. Ross and Alfred Marshall. Until July 5, 1870, the executive chapter of the fraternity. Charter withdrawn, 1881, on account of anti-fraternity regulation. Members, 102.

2. Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. November 18, 1865, by Virginia Alpha. Chapter surrendered, October 20, 1899, because of lack of material. Revived, June, 1906, by the absorption of Chi Rho, a local. S. G. Hamner, B, installing officer. Members, 150*.

3. *West Virginia Zeta*, a community chapter at Weston, W. Va. April 1, 1866. W. G. Bennett, A. Original name was West Virginia Alpha. Chapter at Central University was also called Zeta. Charter withdrawn, 1867. Members, 8.

4. *Virginia Eta*, a community chapter at Harrisonburg, Va. July 7, 1866. F. A. Berlin, B. Charter withdrawn, 1869. The correct name of this chapter is Virginia Eta, not Virginia Gamma as stated in the catalogues of 1897 and 1903. The Congress of 1877 changed this name. Members, 9.

5. *Tennessee Theta*, a community chapter at Knoxville, Tenn. July 12, 1866. C. Deaderick, B, and J. M. Kennedy, B. Original name was Tennessee Alpha. Charter withdrawn, 1867. In 1879 the name Tennessee Alpha was changed to Tennessee Theta, and the chapter at Sewanee was also called Tennessee Theta for some time. Members, 9.

6. *Tennessee Kappa*, a community chapter at Memphis, Tenn. February 5, 1867. J. W. Harris, B. Original name, Tennessee Delta. Charter withdrawn, 1872. Members, 8.

7. *Tennessee Gamma*, a community chapter at Columbia,

Tenn. March 4, 1867. W. J. Webster, B, and J. W. Gordon, B. Charter withdrawn, 1868. Members, 11.

8. *Tennessee Iota*, established, 1867, as a community chapter, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and, 1867, transferred to Union University. Thomas T. Eaton, B, J. A. Leiper, B, and J. H. Jamison, B. Original name, Tennessee Beta. Charter withdrawn, 1873, the university having closed and later merged with Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., where later, Tennessee Alpha Tau was established. The Southwestern Baptist University has since (1909) changed its name to Union University. Members, 39.

9. *Tennessee Lambda*, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. January 17, 1868. T. T. Eaton, B, F. R. Burrus, I, W. A. Wilkerson, I, S. T. Jamison, I, and E. L. Turner, I. Original name, Tennessee Epsilon. Charter surrendered, 1871, for lack of suitable material. Revived, January 12, 1899, by W. W. Fau, M, and Zachary Tolliver, Λ. Charter withdrawn, 1902, on account of inactivity. Members, 178.

10. Virginia Delta, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. November 25, 1868. W. G. Bennett, A, and F. A. Berlin, B. Has maintained a continuous existence to date. Members, 200*.

11. *Virginia Epsilon*, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. November 10, 1869. James W. Marshall, Γ. Charter withdrawn, 1876, for want of suitable material. Revived, September 30, 1881, by O. E. Terril, E, and Sylvanus Stokes, Δ. Charter withdrawn, 1892, because of inactivity. Members, 102.

12. *Kentucky Mu*, Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, Ky. March 10, 1870. T. G. Hayes, A. Original name, Kentucky Alpha. Charter withdrawn, 1872, lack of material. Revived, April 13, 1881, by Sylvanus Stokes, Δ. Charter surrendered, May 23, 1887, the institution having closed. Members, 101.

13. *Tennessee Nu*, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. November 2, 1871. C. B. Percey, B, C. E. Waldron, Λ, and J. H. Glennon, Λ. Charter withdrawn, 1872, the university having closed. Members, 5.

14. North Carolina Xi, Trinity College, Durham, N. C. March 2, 1872. J. R. Anderson, A, and W. L. Wicks, Λ. Charter

withdrawn, 1879, because of anti-fraternity laws. Revived, May 16, 1890, by R. W. Bingham, B E. Members, 150*.

15. *Kentucky Omicron*, Bethel College, Russellville, Ky. May 16, 1872. D. O. Thomas, I, and F. P. Bond, Λ. Charter withdrawn, October, 1872, because of anti-fraternity laws. Members, 3.

16. Tennessee Pi, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. October 18, 1872. A. I. Branhan, O. Charter withdrawn, 1873, lack of material. Revived, December 26, 1900, by W. W. Carson, B. Members, 60*.

17. *Virginia Rho*, Bethel Academy, Warrenton, Va. December 12, 1873. Richard R. Kirk, E. Original name, Virginia Zeta. Charter withdrawn, 1875, because charter was illegally and unconstitutionally granted. Members, 19.

18. *Georgia Sigma*, a community chapter at Rome, Ga. January 3, 1874. A. I. Branham, O. Original name, Georgia Alpha. Charter withdrawn, 1875. Members, 7.

19. *District of Columbia Upsilon*, Columbian University, Washington, D. C. November 6, 1874. C. W. Cleaves, E, and F. F. Marbury, E. Original name, District of Columbia Alpha. Charter withdrawn, 1875, killed by anti-fraternity laws. Revived, April 17, 1887, by J. C. Pugh, B Δ. Charter withdrawn, 1888. Members, 8.

20. *Virginia Phi*, a community chapter at Alexandria, Va. December, 1874. L. Marbury, Υ. Original name, Virginia Theta. Charter withdrawn, 1876. Members, 14.

21. *Illinois Chi*, a community chapter, Chicago, Ill. July 21, 1875. R. A. Walker, B. Original name, Illinois Alpha. Charter withdrawn, 1876. Members, 5.

22. *Maryland Psi*, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. April 9, 1877. Walter H. Page, X, O. A. Glazebrook, A, M. D. Humes, Δ, J. B. Green, Δ, R. L. Burwell, Δ, M. S. Hudgins, B, T. G. Hayes, A, and F. S. Hambleton, A. Original name, Maryland Alpha. No members were ever initiated by this chapter. Chapter withdrawn, 1877. This chapter does not appear in the roll of chapters in either the 1897 or 1903 catalogues—probably because no persons were initiated. It appears on Anderson's roll of 1878.

23. Tennessee Omega, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. August 21, 1877. J. I. Lowell, A, and W. I. Lowell, A. Original name, Tennessee Theta. Members, 210*.

24. *Virginia Alpha Alpha*, Richmond College, Richmond, Va. September 15, 1878. J. R. Anderson, A, G. W. Archer, A, and J. F. T. Anderson, A. Original name, Virginia Eta. Charter withdrawn, 1884. Members, 8.

25. George Alpha Beta, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. November, 1878. P. F. Smith, Λ. Original name, Georgia Beta. Members, 190.*

26. *Louisiana Alpha Gamma*, University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. No charter was ever granted for this chapter and no initiations were made. But the name was reserved for a chapter to be formed there. It seems a permit to establish a chapter was granted to John I. Lowell, Δ, the founder of Tennessee Omega, who studied law at the University of Louisiana, but the proposed chapter never came into being. The name Alpha Gamma was borne, for a time, by the chapter at Central University. The chapter is not listed on the rolls of 1897 or 1903.

27. North Carolina Alpha Delta, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. May 23, 1879. J. C. Winston, A A, and T. D. Stokes, A A. Members, 140*.

28. Alabama Alpha Epsilon, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. December 18, 1879. I. L. Candler, A B. Members, 288.

29. Georgia Alpha Zeta, Mercer University, Macon, Ga. November 27, 1880. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Members, 225*.

30. *North Carolina Alpha Eta*, Bingham's School, Mebane, N. C. April 7, 1881. Sylvanus Stokes, Δ. Charter withdrawn, 1896, because of anti-fraternity laws. Existed *sub rosa* during its entire existence. Members, 94.

31. Pennsylvania Tau, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. April 8, 1881. Sylvanus Stokes, Δ. First Northern chapter. Charter withdrawn, 1884, lack of interest. Revived, 1891, by A. J. Yost, A I. Dormant, 1896-1901. Revived, 1901, by F. N. D. Buchman, A I. Members, 175.

32. Georgia Alpha Theta, Emory College, Oxford, Ga. April 26, 1881. I. L. Candler, A B, G. A. Gaffney, A B, and W. M. Ragsdale, A B. Members, 275*.

33. Pennsylvania Alpha Iota, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. October 14, 1881. N. Wiley Thomas, T. Members, 193.

34. Michigan Alpha Mu, Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. October 14, 1881. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Members, 156.

35. *New Jersey Alpha Kappa*, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. October 15, 1881. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Charter withdrawn, 1884, for lack of interest. Revived, October 12, 1890. Charter withdrawn, 1894, for lack of material. Members, 22.

36. *New York Alpha Lambda*, Columbia University, New York. November 25, 1881. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Charter withdrawn, 1884, because of inactivity. Revived, 1891, by E. J. Murphy, A O. Charter withdrawn, 1892, the members being mostly law students, followed the seceding professoriate of that school to another new law school. Revived, October 30, 1900, by U. B. Phillips, A B. Charter withdrawn, January, 1910, for lack of proper interest. Members, 100*.

37. Ohio Alpha Nu, Mount Union College, Alliance, O. February 14, 1882. W. H. Lamar, A E. Members, 260*.

38. Pennsylvania Alpha Pi, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. March 10, 1882. N. Wiley Thomas, T. Absorption of chapter of Alpha Gamma. See No. 43. Charter withdrawn, 1883, the entire membership having graduated in 1882. Revived, February 22, 1901, by E. J. Shives, A Ψ. Members, 87.

39. New York Alpha Omicron, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. March 18, 1882. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Members, 183.

40. Pennsylvania Alpha Rho, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. March 20, 1882. N. Wiley Thomas, T. Charter withdrawn, 1886, inactivity. Revived, 1890, by L. W. Glazebrook, A Z, H. S. Jandom, B I, and E. B. Clark, A Φ. Charter withdrawn, 1897, inactivity. Revived, June 9, 1903, by O. A. Glazebrook, A, and Leo Wise, A I, by absorption of Lehigh chapter of Psi Alpha Kappa. Members, 123.

41. *Arkansas Alpha Xi*, Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark. March 28, 1882. W. H. Lamar, A E. Charter withdrawn, July 1, 1882, inactivity. Members, 5.

42. *Oregon Alpha Sigma*, Oregon Industrial College, Corvallis, Ore. April 1, 1882. W. H. Lamar, A E. Charter withdrawn, 1882, inactivity. Members, 5.

43. Tennessee Alpha Tau, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarkesville, Tenn. April 12, 1882, absorption of Theta chapter of Alpha Gamma fraternity, disbanded. Pennsylvania Alpha Pi and Tennessee Alpha Tau were formed by the absorption of the two remaining chapters of Alpha Gamma. These two chapters had been invited by six other general fraternities to accept charters from them—they chose A T Ω. Alpha Gamma was founded at Cumberland University in 1867 and established twenty-one chapters, all of which passed out of existence except two, which were absorbed by A T Ω. Members, 150*.

44. Pennsylvania Alpha Upsilon, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. June 27, 1882. N. Wiley Thomas, T. Members, 151.

45. *South Carolina Alpha Chi*, Citadel Academy, S. C. January 1, 1883. J. F. Robertson, B, and M. P. Ravenel, Ω. Charter withdrawn, December, 1886, the entire chapter having graduated. Revived, June, 1888, by M. P. Ravenel, Ω. Charter surrendered, January 18, 1891, anti-fraternity laws. Members, 24.

46. Ohio Alpha Psi, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. November 8, 1883. N. Wiley Thomas, T. Members, 184.

47. *South Carolina Alpha Phi*, South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. November 25, 1883. T. F. McDaw, A H, and Sandeford Bee, A X. Charter surrendered, 1897, anti-fraternity laws. Members, 54.

48. Florida Alpha Omega, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. February 26, 1884. W. H. Milton, A E, and Howard Lamar, A E. Charter withdrawn, 1890, because of decreased attendance at school caused by a disagreement of faculty. Revived, June 15, 1904, by S. B. Thompson, A Ω, and Hugh Martin, B Θ. Members, 91.

49. *Kentucky Zeta*, Central University, Richmond, Ky. May 24, 1884. O. A. Glazebrook, A. Originally called Alpha Gamma. Community chapter at Weston, W. Va., was also called Zeta. Charter withdrawn, 1890, inactivity. Members, 27.

50. Iowa Beta Alpha, Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.

March 16, 1885. W. H. Lamar, A E. Absorbed Rho Alpha, a local. Charter withdrawn, 1890, because of anti-fraternity sentiment. Revived, May 20, 1905, by Claude S. Wilson, Γ Θ. Alpha Iota Phi, a local, absorbed. Members, 93.

51. Alabama Beta Beta, Southern University, Greensboro, Ala. March 28, 1885. T. R. McCarty, A E. Members, 210*.

52. Massachusetts Beta Gamma, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. April 3, 1885. W. L. Harris, T, and C. W. Baker, A Υ. Charter withdrawn, 1886, inactivity. Revived, March 12, 1906, by absorption of Alpha Omega, a local. Members, 59.

53. Alabama Beta Delta, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. October 29, 1885. C. A. Allen, A B. Members, 185.

54. Louisiana Beta Epsilon, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. March 4, 1887. O. N. O. Watts, Z. Members, 185*.

55. Vermont Beta Zeta, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. April 19, or March 29, 1887. C. S. Ferris, A O. Members, 179.

56. Ohio Beta Eta, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. October 6, 1887. H. C. Phillips, A Ψ, who pursued studies at Wesleyan. Members, 150*.

57. New York Beta Theta, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. November 11, 1887. L. W. Glazebrook, A Z. Members, 235.

58. Michigan Beta Kappa, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. January 17, 1888. H. H. Stark, A M. Members, 141.

59. Georgia Beta Iota, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. September 18, 1888. F. G. Corker, A Θ. Members, 175*.

60. Michigan Beta Lambda, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. December 8, 1888. E. J. Shives, A Ψ, and Alpha Mu and Beta Kappa chapters. Charter withdrawn, 1894, inactivity. Revived, June 11, 1904, by E. P. Lyon, B K. Members, 111.

61. *Georgia Beta Nu*, Middle Georgia College, Milledgeville, Ga. December 7 or 9, 1888. C. C. Noll, A Θ. Charter withdrawn, 1890, succumbed to faculty opposition. Members, 25.

62. Ohio Beta Mu, University of Wooster, Wooster, O. December 20, 1888. E. J. Shives, A Ψ. Members, 150*.

63. South Carolina Beta Xi, College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C. February 16, 1889. South Carolina Alpha Xi chapter. Charter withdrawn, 1892. Revived, October, 1898, by H. Randolph, Δ. Members, 89.

64. Michigan Beta Omicron, Albion College, Albion, Mich. May 24, 1889. J. T. Rugh, A M. Absorbed E. S. S. Society. Members, 139.

65. Tennessee Beta Pi, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. October 19, 1889. O. A. Glazebrook, A, A. G. Haywood, A Θ, B. A. Wise, A Z, and A. C. Ford, A H. Members, 110*.

66. *Ohio Beta Rho*, Marietta College, Marietta, O. June 24, 1890. E. J. Shives, A Ψ. Charter surrendered, January 13, 1898, lack of material. Members, 37.

67. *Virginia Beta Sigma*, Hampden Sidney College, Hampden Sidney, Va. October 30, 1890. E. P. Dismukes, B. Charter withdrawn, 1894, inactivity. Members, 11.

68. Maine Beta Upsilon, University of Maine, Orono, Me. April 10, 1891. F. W. Norris, B Z. S. I. U., a local, absorbed. Members, 215.

69. *South Carolina Beta Phi*, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. May 2, 1891. W. W. Johnson, A Ψ, and T. D. Bratton, Ω. Charter withdrawn, 1896, anti-fraternity legislation. Members, 22.

70. *Pennsylvania Beta Chi*, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. May 8, 1891. M. T. Brown, A Υ, H. R. Stadleman, A Υ, C. R. McCane, T, and H. M. Spangler, A Υ. Charter withdrawn, 1892, on account of anti-fraternity laws. Members, 4.

71. California Beta Psi, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal. December 21, 1891. A. G. Laird, B Θ. Charter withdrawn, 1898, because of inactivity. Revived, August, 1911, by O. M. Washburn, B K. Members, 35.

72. Ohio Beta Omega, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. May 6, 1892. C. A. Betts, A N, and W. M. Ellett, A N. Members, 168.

73. Maine Gamma Alpha, Colby University, Waterville, Me. June 25, 1892. George Maguire, B Υ. Members, 138.

74. Massachusetts Gamma Beta, Tufts College, Medford, Mass. January 29, 1893. George Maguire, B Υ. Members, 179.

75. Indiana Gamma Gamma, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. November 15, 1894. F. E. Smith, B B. Members, 90.

76. Tennessee Beta Tau, Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn. February 28, 1894. C. P. Lowe, Λ. Members, 97.

77. Rhode Island Gamma Delta, Brown University, Providence, R. I. September 21, 1894. E. A. Maynard, B Z, and C. E. Mott, B Z. Members, 144.

78. *Texas Gamma Epsilon*, Austin College, Sherman, Tex. March 12, 1895. S. E. Chandler, A T, and B. Holmes, A T. Charter surrendered, November 17, 1900, reduced attendance at college. Members, 41.

79. Illinois Gamma Zeta, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. May 21, 1895. W. G. Atwood, B Θ, E. P. Lyon, B K, and E. A. Thornton, A Θ. Members, 178.

80. Nebraska Gamma Theta, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. May 29, 1897. E. J. Shives, A Ψ. Members, 152.

81. Texas Gamma Eta, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. October 26, 1897. J. C. Saner, B Π, J. W. Gregory, A T, J. O. Caldwell, Λ, and W. Bremond, Ω. Members, 60*.

82. California Gamma Iota, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. April 10, 1900. W. R. Eckart, BΘ, N. J. Mansow, Δ, and F. A. Berlin, B. Members, 85.

83. Ohio Gamma Kappa, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. March 9, 1901. E. J. Shives, A Ψ. Absorbed Psi Omega, a local. Members, 75*.

84. Colorado Gamma Lambda, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col. May 4, 1901. C. S. Van Brundt, Γ Z. Absorbed Schannakeyan Club. Members, 110.

85. Kansas Gamma Mu, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. November 21, 1901. Claude S. Wilson, Γ Θ. Members, 112.

86. Minnesota Gamma Nu, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. March 8, 1902. E. P. Lyon, B K, and L. M. Huntington, Γ Γ. Members, 110.

87. Illinois Gamma Xi, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. June 16, 1904. Claude S. Wilson, Γ Θ. Members, 67.

88. Indiana Gamma Omicron, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. November 25, 1904. W. K. Hatt, B Θ. Absorbed Debonair Club. Members, 88.

89. Washington Gamma Pi, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. January 20, 1906. C. S. Van Brundt, Γ Z. Phi Sigma Epsilon, a local, absorbed. Members, 66.

90. Missouri Gamma Rho, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. April 21, 1906. G. C. Davis, B Ω, and Ira Walborn, A I. Absorbed Alpha Delta, a local. Members, 75.

91. Massachusetts Gamma Sigma, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. November 27, 1906. George Maguire, B Υ. Arms and Hammer, a local, absorbed. Members, 68.

92. Wisconsin Gamma Tau, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. February 23, 1907. E. P. Lyon, B K, Wesley E. King, Γ Z, and John N. Van der Vries, Γ M, Members, 81.

93. Iowa Gamma Upsilon, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. March 7, 1908. John N. Van der Vries, Γ M. Black Hawks, a local, absorbed. Members, 35.

94. Kentucky Mu Iota, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. February 22, 1909. Paul R. Hickok, B M. Mu Iota, a local, absorbed. Name "Mu Iota" granted on petition to Worthy Grand Chief Hickok. Members, 54.

95. Oregon Gamma Phi, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. February 22, 1910. Harry M. Crooks, B M, installing officer. Members, 29.

96. Washington Gamma Chi, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. May 20, 1911. O. M. Washburn, B K, installing officer. Absorbed Washington Sigma fraternity. Members, 35.

Recapitulation.

During the life of the fraternity ninety-six charters were granted and ninety-four chapters established. Maryland Psi at Johns Hopkins and Louisiana Alpha Gamma at the University of Louisiana, for which charters were granted, were never established by the initiation of members and should probably not be carried on the rolls. Of the ninety-four chapters actually established, sixty-two are active and thirty-two are inactive on September 1, 1911. Of the thirty-two inactive chapters, eight are com-

munity chapters, abolished (1876) by act of Congress; one charter was withdrawn because it had not been granted according to law; eight chapters were killed by anti-fraternity legislation; twelve charters were withdrawn for one of two reasons; that is, either the chapter made no effort to prolong its own life, or, could not, for lack of suitable material, recruit its depleted ranks.

The fraternity has entered thirty-three States of the Union. The States were entered in the following order: 1, Virginia; 2, Tennessee; 3, Kentucky; 4, North Carolina; 5, District of Columbia; 6, Georgia; 7, Alabama; 8, Pennsylvania; 9, New Jersey; 10, Michigan; 11, New York; 12, Ohio; 13, Arkansas; 14, Oregon; 15, South Carolina; 16, Florida; 17, Iowa; 18, Massachusetts; 19, Louisiana; 20, Vermont; 21, Maine; 22, California; 23, Indiana; 24, Texas; 25, Rhode Island; 26, Illinois; 27, Nebraska; 28, Colorado; 29, Kansas; 30, Minnesota; 31, Washington; 32, Missouri; 33, Wisconsin. The fraternity now has chapters in each of these States. Alpha Tau Omega was the first national fraternity to establish chapters in Arkansas, Oregon and Florida.

XIV.

FRATERNITY STATISTICS.

Table A—Baird's Statistics.

(Statistics compiled from the several editions of William R. Baird's "Handbook of American College Fraternities." The dates indicate the edition from which the figures are taken.)

	1883	1890	1898	1905
Membership	1060	2061	4261	6486
Active Chapters	26	35	42	51
Inactive Chapters	8	21	29	31
Total Chapters	34	56	71	82
Chapter Houses Owned			3	3
Chapter Houses Rented			13	21
Chapter Houses Total			16	24

Table B—Catalogue Statistics.

(Statistics compiled from the various catalogues, registers and directories published by the fraternity. The dates indicate the years in which the catalogues, etc., were published.)

	1878	1897	1903	1907	1911
Total Membership	530	4134	5800	7513	9450
Chapters Active	7	42	46	58	61
Chapters Inactive	18	37	40	34	34
Total Chapters	25	79	86	92	95

Table D—The Fraternity's Population.

The design of the compiler was to exhibit the total membership of each chapter of the fraternity at the close of each decade since its foundation.

After infinite labor he had gathered all the needed material except the present membership of about fifteen chapters. Unceasing correspondence and repeated requests failed to produce this needed information.

Without the latest statistics the whole table would be incom-

plete and worthless. The compiler must therefore send out his work without having attained the completeness he desired. Some other compiler may fare better.

The tables showed that at the end of 1869, the chapters had initiated 187 members; at the end of 1879, 623 members; at the end of 1889, 2,288 members; at the end of 1899, 4,881 members. At this date there are not less than 10,000 members.

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